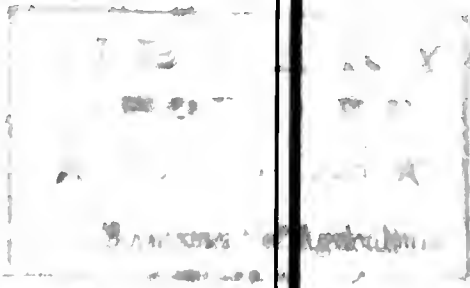


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

INDEXED



Autumn
1934

Spring
1935

CATALOGUE No. 93

HILLENMEYER NURSERIES

LEXINGTON • KENTUCKY





PERSONAL—We Are Different!

THE PAST SEASON has been a great one for alibis. In marked contrast to the prevailing practice, we have none to offer.

The growing season at the Hillenmeyer Nurseries has been better than for several years and the vigor of our stock reflects these better conditions. We have kept at work all our old and experienced employees who know how to grow quality trees and plants.

Lower costs for labor and materials within the past few years, while this stock has been growing, permit us now to show substantial reductions in the prices of many items.

Many old friends have been joined by new friends in testifying to our service and dependability. We do not consider that the booking and filling of your order and the payment you make for the goods closes the transaction.

We pledge the continuance of the same policies that have made our name a "household word" in Kentucky for 93 years. We are at your service at any time. Write us. Call on us. Use us.

Whether you plant one tree or a hundred be sure to select the right variety. If you need advice, call on us. Hillenmeyer Service is at your service.

HILLENMEYER NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED IN 1841

Nurserymen • Landscape Architects • Horticulturists

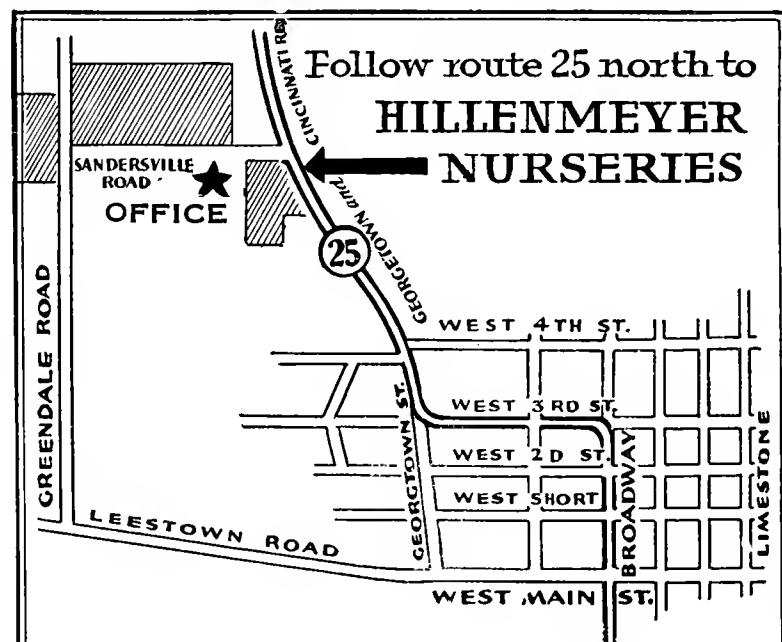
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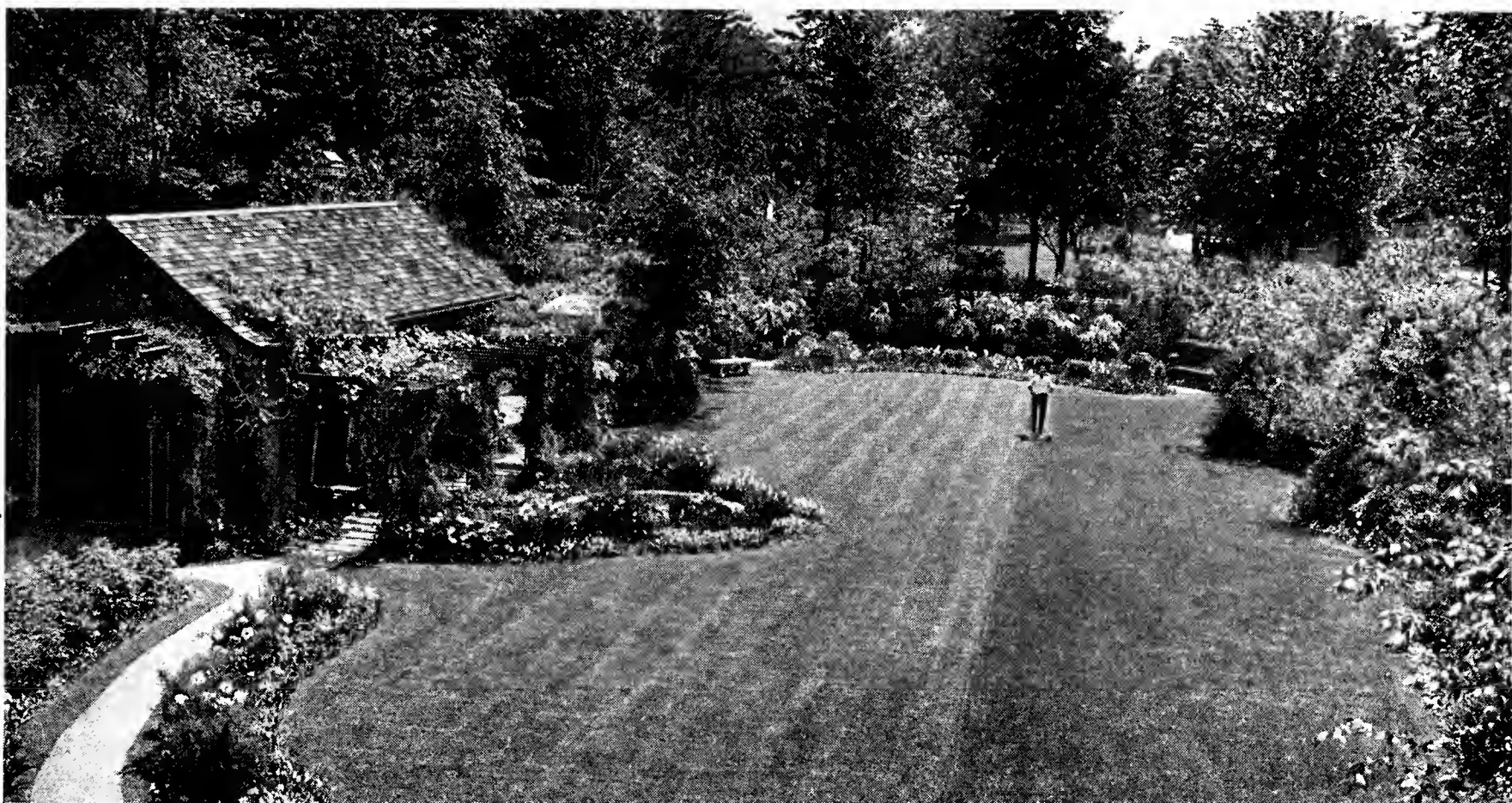
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

We have many plants in small quantities. If you do not find what you want write us, and if we do not have it in stock we will get it for you.

This is the way to the Nurseries—we shall be happy to have you visit us

Come out United States Route 25, the Georgetown-Cincinnati Road (Dixie Highway). In about three minutes after you leave the city limits you will see the Nurseries. Turn on the Sandersville Road, and follow the signs to the office. We are not more than ten minutes' run from the heart of Lexington. You will find many things of interest here—evergreens in many varieties, shrubs and flowering plants. On your week-end trips include a visit to the Nurseries.





Hillenmeyer's Planning Service

**WILL HELP YOU TO CREATE A
COSY OUTDOOR LIVING-ROOM**

WELL-PLANNED and planted home-grounds are always admired. Hundreds of Kentucky home-grounds, both small and large, have been successfully landscaped from plans made by our Service. Because of our knowledge, experience, and training, expensive experiments are avoided—you do not have a mere collection of plants without harmonious relation to each other. Satisfactory results are assured at a cost surprisingly low.

No Charges for Consultation at the Nursery or for Local Plans

Only when travel expense and considerable time are involved must we make a nominal charge. Surrounding towns, easy to reach, get this service of experience and ability at little or no cost. In any case, we shall be glad to hear from you, to consult with you, to help you in making your home a better place to live in.

You Can Help Us Help You

Send us the outside dimensions of your property, and locate upon it the ground-floor plan of your home, indicating steps, porches, coal-chutes, etc. Mark in feet the distance of the house from the various boundary lines. Locate existing walks, slopes, or terraces, and give us, of course, the north and south indications, so that we know where the sun shines on you.

If you think certain vistas ought to be retained, or enlarged, or decreased, tell us about it. If there are views or things to be screened out, by all means let us know. If you have ideas as to garden design, rockery, pools, vegetable plots, or service areas, let us have those. (Kodak pictures or blue-prints are worth a bushel of words if directions are indicated on them.) This simple information need not be made to scale. Do the best you can with the sketch, but add the measurements.

Send along \$5 with your plan as a deposit to be applied to your purchase when made, and, indeed, as a means of avoiding imposition by the merely curious.

When to Plant

If we are consulted early so that plans are matured, we can always serve you properly at the planting-time. October frosts must ripen the growth before we begin to dig and plant, and we keep on until the soil freezes. Perennials and Evergreens may be planted earlier. We know about the planting-time, and the matter of main importance is to arrange with us in sufficient time. Spring planting begins after the frost is out of the ground, usually about March 1.

Liberal Payment Plan

Because of established monthly income, many would-be buyers are unable to complete their purchases during the limited planting season of fall and spring. To these, who can make satisfactory credit arrangements, we will sell on a deferred-payment plan. Ask for particulars.

Funds for Planting

Realizing the necessity and advantages of planting, the United States Government is authorizing loans through the National Housing Act for landscape work. No collateral necessary. Information on how to procure funds from your bank will be sent on request.

Special Large-Purchase Prices

When you contemplate extensive use of nursery stock, it may be worth your while frankly to write us the details, so that we can give you any price advantage possible.

No Agents to Bother You

We sell direct only, and our contacts are by appointment. In dealing directly with us you get the best of our experience, facilities a worthwhile guarantee, and a desire to serve you.

A Gift for You

To help you get the best results from your plans and plants we will send, absolutely free with every order, a copy of this booklet

"HOW TO PLANT"

The instructions are clear and cover planting, pruning, feeding, spraying, cultivating, and other details. This is a part of the service we give that you may have the greatest success and joy from Hillenmeyer stock. If other questions arise from time to time, write us—we are at your service.



Flowering Shrubs

THERE is some place for flowering shrubs around every home—cottage, mansion, or palace. A corner needs a bit of color, a foundation wall needs to be concealed, a garage should be screened. In all these places flowering shrubs are adaptable, hardy, and successful.

From our fields this year we shall take the finest shrubs possible to grow—large, well developed, with good roots, and not by any means like the shrubs sold on "bargain" counters, which in many cases are of unknown origin. In fact Hillenmeyer shrubs carry several canes, and only the small sizes can be sent by parcel post—others go by express.

In the descriptions "F" indicates adaptability for foundation planting. The figures following the name indicate height at maturity.

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora. (F.) 3 to 4 feet. An attractive, broad-leaved evergreen, with white flowers from July to September. For full description see page 12.

Acanthopanax

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum. Five-leaved Aralia. 6 to 8 feet. Yellow flowers in June. A rugged shrub, thriving under trees and in cities where nothing else will grow. Prickly, upright canes.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. . . . \$0 50	3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 45

Amygdalus

Amygdalus persica. Flowering Peach. 15 feet. Small trees, covered in April by brilliant pink or red flowers. Order to color.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. . . . \$0 60	3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 45

Special Shrub Assortments

Five of any 50-ct. size for \$2.25
Five of any 45-ct. size for 2.00
Five of any 35-ct. size for 1.50

These are our regular plants, and carry the Hillenmeyer guarantee



Red-leaf Barberry

Aralia

Aralia spinosa. Hercules Club. 15 to 18 feet. An unusual shrub for tropical effects; white flowers in summer, followed by dark purple berries.

Each
6 to 8 ft. . . . \$1 50
5 to 6 ft. . . . 1 00

Aronia

Aronia arbutifolia. Red Choke-cherry. 5 to 6 feet. White flowers in June, followed by shining red berries and fine fall color. Will endure shade and moist places. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Azaleas

See Broad-leaved Evergreens, page 12.

Benzoin

Benzoin æstivale. Spice Bush. 8 to 10 feet. Yellow flowers in March and April that produce clusters of brilliant scarlet berries. Aromatic leaves turn scarlet in autumn.

Each
4 to 5 ft. . . . \$0 50
3 to 4 ft. . . . 45

Berberis • Barberry

Berberis thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. (F.) 3 to 4 feet. Yellow flowers in June, followed by brilliant red berries. The most valuable all-purpose shrub now available. Is adaptable and beautiful under all conditions and in nearly all places, shade or sun, moist or dry. Does not carry wheat rust.

Each	Five
2½ ft. . . . \$0 50	\$2 25
2 ft. . . . 45	2 00
1½ ft. . . . 35	1 50



Buddleia, Ile de France

Berberis, continued

B. vulgaris. Common Barberry. 6 to 8 feet. Upright in habit. Yellow flowers, followed by persisting red fruits. Fine fall color.

Each	Each
3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 45	2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 35

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. Purple Barberry. (F.) 6 to 8 feet. A purple-leaved form of the preceding, and of extreme value for bloom, foliage, and all-winter berries. Especially useful in foundation plantings.

Each	Five
3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 45	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft. . . . 35	1 50

Buddleia

Buddleia davidi. Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac. 4 to 6 feet. Attractive violet flowers from July to September. Tips freeze back in winter, but renew promptly in spring. No other shrub so attractive for its season.

Each	Five
3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 45	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft. . . . 35	1 50

B., Ile de France. A notable improvement, with much darker and larger flowers. Color picture above. Each

No. 1. . . . \$0 60	Medium. . . . \$0 50
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Callicarpa

Callicarpa purpurea. Beauty-Berry. 3 feet. Pink-tinted flowers in August, followed by violet-purple berries. May be killed to the ground in severe winters, but will start new growth in spring.

Each	Five
2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 45	\$2 00
1½ to 2 ft. . . . 35	1 50

New Red-leaf Barberry

Introduced some six years ago, this new plant *Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea* has become immensely popular. It resembles the Japanese Barberry in growth, but the foliage is brilliant blood-red in spring. The color holds all summer in sun, but in shady places it becomes a beautiful bronzy green. Its winter charm is enhanced by red berries that remain until spring. Few shrubs attract so much attention, or add so much color to a dull border. We consider it one of the best newer plants, and our stock is strong and vigorous. This year the price is so low that the Red-leaf Barberry should be used freely.

2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5; 1½ to 2 ft., 45 cts. each, \$2 for 5



Kolkwitzia or Beauty Bush. See page 6

Calycanthus

Calycanthus floridus. Sweet Shrub. 4 to 5 feet. An old-fashioned shrub with sweet-scented, chocolate-brown flowers nearly all summer. The red-brown stems carry large, glossy green leaves.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 45	\$2 00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35 \$1 50

Cercis • Redbud

Cercis canadensis. Redbud. Trained in shrub form. Description on page 17.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00		3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75

C. chinensis japonica. Chinese Redbud. Trained in shrub form. Makes a bushy plant of slower growth, with larger and darker purplish pink flowers, and excellent foliage. Prospers in moist soil.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00		3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60

Chionanthus

Chionanthus virginica. White Fringe. 15 feet. A favorite native small tree producing white, tassel-like flowers in May. Worthy of a permanent place in any border.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$4 50	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75 \$3 00

Clethra

Clethra alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. 4 to 5 feet. A valuable shade-enduring, summer-blooming plant with lovely, fragrant, white flowers in midsummer. Needs good soil and moisture.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 45		1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 35

Cornus

Cornus florida. White Dogwood. See page 17.

C. florida rubra. Pink Dogwood. See page 17.

C. mas (mascula). Cornelian Cherry. 10 to 15 feet. An upright, dense-growing shrub. Foliage colors to burnt-orange in fall. Yellow flowers in March before the leaves appear, followed by bright red fruit.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$2 25	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 45 \$2 00

C. sibirica. Red-twigged Dogwood. 6 to 8 feet. Greenish white flowers in June. Grown because of its conspicuous red winter twigs. Cutting out old wood increases color brilliance of new growth.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 45	\$2 00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35 \$1 50

Hillennmeyer Shrubs are transplanted and cut back to increase root-system and bushiness. Don't confuse such shrubs with "straggly," sickly shrubs offered in many places. Size means more than height; quality more than mere price.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster acutifolia. Pekin Cotoneaster. 6 to 8 feet. Slender, spreading branches with small, shining foliage. Small-clustered pink flowers, followed by shining black berries.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$2 25	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 45 \$2 00

C. divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. 4 to 6 feet. Small, bright, opposite leaves resembling boxwood. Interesting, small pinkish blooms in early summer, followed by brilliant red fruits over winter. 3 to 4 ft., B.&B., \$1.50 each.

Crataegus

Crataegus cordata. Washington Thorn. 15 to 18 feet. Small tree with grayish bark, curious heavy thorns, and brilliant orange foliage in fall. White blossoms produce enduring red fruits.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
8 to 10 ft., B.&B....	\$4 00		3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00		B.&B., 25 cts. extra.	

C. crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. 12 to 15 feet. Thorn is covered with a mass of white blooms in spring, and in fall with clustered red fruits amid orange-scarlet foliage. Sharp thorns and glossy leaves give all-season interest.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$2 50	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 45 \$2 00

C. oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. 12 to 15 feet. A fine sort, with distinct, early white flowers and showy red fruit.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
6 to 8 ft., B.&B....	\$2 50		5 to 6 ft., B.&B....	\$2 00

C. oxyacantha pauli. Paul's Scarlet Thorn. 12 to 15 feet. Notable for its deep pink or red flowers. Distinct from any other shrub when in full bloom. Makes a superb specimen.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
5 to 6 ft., B.&B....	\$2 00		4 to 5 ft., B.&B....	\$1 50

Cydonia

Cydonia japonica. Japanese Quince. 6 to 8 feet. Early-blooming, spreading shrub with large masses of brilliant scarlet blossoms produced just as leaves are opening. Foliage dark glossy green.

	Each	Five	Each	Five
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 45	\$2 00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35 \$1 50



Forsythia's golden blooms brighten spring gardens. See page 6



Deutzia scabra, Pride of Rochester

Cytissus

Cytissus scoparius. Scotch Broom. 6 to 8 feet. Upright in habit, with slender canes. Yellow flowers in May and June, resembling those of the sweet pea, cover the stems. Attractive in both summer and winter. Each Five
4 to 5 ft. . . . \$0 60 | 3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 45

Deutzia

Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia. (F.) 2 to 3 feet. A graceful, dwarf shrub which covers its arching branches with small racemes of white flowers in early spring. Sometimes caught by late freezes, and best used in protected places. Each Five
2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 45 \$2 00
1½ to 2 ft. . . . 35 1 50

D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. 4 to 6 feet. Upstanding shrub that is exceedingly free-blooming in April and May, with stems completely covered with white blossoms. Stems droop as they age. Each Five
3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 45 \$2 00
2 to 3 ft. . . . 35 1 50

D. scabra. Pride of Rochester. (F.) 6 to 8 feet. Covered in June with pinkish white, showy flowers. Hardy, upstanding, distinct in form, and adaptable to all locations and all soils. Each Five
4 to 5 ft. . . . \$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft. . . . 45 2 00
2 to 3 ft. . . . 35 1 50

D. scabra candidissima. Snowflake Deutzia. 6 to 10 feet. A Japanese form producing in June a profusion of good white flowers in racemes. Suggests a double form of lily-of-the-valley. Useful for quick effect and screen planting. Each Five
4 to 5 ft. . . . \$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft. . . . 45 2 00
2 to 3 ft. . . . 35 1 50

Elæagnus

Elæagnus angustifolia. Russian Olive. 15 feet. A curious shrub with dark green bark and silvery foliage. Fragrant, deep golden yellow flowers, followed by ornamental olive fruit. Valuable for contrast with green foliage plants. Each Five
5 to 6 ft. . . . \$1 00 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft. . . . 60 2 50

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora. Pearl Bush. 8 to 10 feet. One of the most pleasing spring-flowering shrubs, having a mass of white blooms in April. Should be used extensively in mass plantings. Prune severely at planting-time for best results. Each Five
4 to 5 ft. . . . \$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft. . . . 45 2 00

Euonymus

Euonymus alatus. Cork-barked or Winged Euonymus. 8 to 10 feet. A distinct shrub carrying shiny green foliage which colors to brilliant rose in fall. Produces small red berries and is attractive in winter by reason of its curious corky bark. Adaptable to shade or sun, and an admirable shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5.

E. alatus compactus. Compact Euonymus. 3 feet. Similar to the preceding, but is dwarf. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5.

E. americanus. Brook Euonymus; Strawberry Tree. 7 to 8 feet. Has attractive pink fruit in the fall. Foliage colors well in autumn. While it grows under ordinary conditions its native habitat is moist locations. Each Five
3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 60 | 2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 50

E. europæus. European Euonymus. 10 to 15 feet. A tall, slender shrub with green bark and deep green foliage that colors in autumn. Prized for the wealth of coral fruit in fall. Each Five
5 to 6 ft. . . . \$0 60 | 4 to 5 ft. . . . \$0 50

E. patens. Evergreen Wahoo. See page 12.

Forsythia

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Golden Bell. 6 to 8 feet. Flowers large and produced in wonderful profusion.

F. viridissima. Golden Bell. 6 to 8 feet. The yellow flowers appear before the leaves, and the plant makes a great show in early April. Upright grower.

F. suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. 4 to 6 feet. Yellow blooms in April. A variety of drooping habit. Desirable when planted alone or used on arch trellises.

F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden Bell. 6 to 8 feet. Yellow flowers in April. A form of *F. suspensa*, but with upright branches and darker, heavier foliage.

All Forsythias	Each	Five
4 to 5 ft. . . .	\$0 50	\$2 25
3 to 4 ft. . . .	45	2 15
2 to 3 ft. . . .	35	1 50

Halesia

Halesia tetraptera. Silver Bell. 15 to 18 feet. Blooms with the dogwood. Great mass of snow-white, bell-shaped flowers are most attractive. Each Five
5 to 6 ft. . . . \$1 00 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft. . . . 75 3 00
3 to 4 ft. . . . 50 2 25

Hamamelis

Hamamelis virginiana. Witch-Hazel. 10 to 12 feet. Ribbon-like, yellow flowers in late autumn. Good for natural planting and shady places.

	Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. . . .	\$0 50	3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 45

Hibiscus

Hibiscus syriacus. Rose of Sharon. 10 to 12 feet. Blooms from June to frost. Upright in growth and rarely spreads over 3 feet. It does astonishingly well in cities or congested areas where other plants fail.

Ardens. Double; mottled pink.

Boule de Feu. Double; red.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white.

Single Pink. Clear pink.

Totus Albus. Single; white.

All Hibiscus	Each	Five
3 to 4 ft. . . .	\$0 45	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft. . . .	35	1 50

Hypericum

Hypericum moserianum. St. John's-Wort; Gold Flower. (F.) 1 to 2 feet. A unique, low-growing shrub. Rich yellow flowers, borne on slender stems from July to September, are surrounded with roundish, leathery green leaves. During severe winters often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before. Each Five
1½ to 2 ft. . . . \$0 45 \$2 00
1 to 1½ ft. . . . 35 1 50

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. (F.) Hills of Snow; Summer Hydrangea; Snow-ball Hydrangea. 3 to 4 feet. A superb, hardy American shrub. The snow-white blooms, which are very large, come just after the passing of the early spring shrubs, and continue from early June through August. Perfectly hardy; does well in shade. Excellent habit. Each Five
2 to 3 ft. . . . \$0 45 \$2 00
1½ to 2 ft. . . . 35 1 50

H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. (F.) 4 to 5 feet. The large panicles, borne in August and September, are first greenish white, then pure white, later changing to bronze-pink. If picked as they turn bronze, they will dry and make an attractive winter bouquet.

	Each	Five
2 to 3 ft. . . .	\$0 45	\$2 00
1½ to 2 ft. . . .	35	1 50

Jasminum

Jasminum nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine. 2 to 3 feet. Golden yellow flowers appearing before foliage in March and April. Stems green and leaves small and glossy. Creeping habit. 2 to 3 ft., 45 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

Kerria

Kerria japonica. 4 to 5 feet. Single yellow blossoms in May and intermittently through the summer. Stools from the ground, and its green branches make interesting winter effect.

K. japonica flore-pleno. Double Kerria. 4 to 6 feet. Bright green stems and deep green foliage. In bloom all summer.

All Kerrias	Each	Five
2 to 3 ft. . . .	\$0 60	\$2 50
1½ to 2 ft. . . .	50	2 25

Kolkwitzia

Kolkwitzia amabilis. Beauty Bush. 6 to 10 feet. One of the most desirable recent introductions from Asia. Strong canes develop into graceful, sweeping branches. The flowers are shell- to deep pink, with yellow streaks, and produced in great profusion all over the plant. Might be called a much-refined weigela. Deeply admired wherever grown. Each Five
3 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 75 \$3 00
2 to 3 ft. . . . 60 2 50

Lespedeza

Lespedeza formosa. Purple Bush Clover. An attractive, August-blooming, herbaceous shrub, with reddish purple, sweet-scented, pea-like flowers, borne on arching branches and lasting several weeks. Very graceful; makes a good "forward" plant for shrub border. The tops may freeze in a severe winter, but come back each spring. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 45 cts. each, \$2 for 5.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

Lagerstroemia

Lagerstroemia indica. Crape-Myrtle. 10 to 15 feet. The finest blooming shrub of the Southland. Has deep green, glossy leaves with beautiful, fluted or tissue crepe-like flowers in August and September. Needs to be planted in protected places and is most difficult to establish; therefore we assume no responsibility of replacement because of its uncertainty of transplanting and hardiness. Plant in spring only. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$3 for 5.

Ligustrum • Privet

For Hedge Plants, see page 10

Ligustrum sinense. Amoor Privet. (F.) 6 to 10 feet. The small-leaved, almost evergreen Privet, much used for hedges, and also very desirable for landscape work because of its rapid growth, good foliage, and graceful branching. Is not particular about soil, and for semi-screening and mass planting is unexcelled. It is not used enough as a shrub. We are very partial to its use in the South. Hardy where California Privet will succeed. Each Five
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft. 45 2 00
2 to 3 ft. 35 1 50

L. ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet. (F.) 5 to 7 feet. White. June. Low, spreading, and very twiggy, with dense foliage not so glossy as the California Privet. Because of its graceful appearance, hardiness, and adaptability to any soil and shady places, it is the most widely used Privet for landscape work. Each Five
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft. 45 2 00
2 to 3 ft. 35 1 50

Lonicera • Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima. Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle. (F.) 7 to 10 feet. So called because of its very fragrant white blossoms in April. The foliage is deep green and glossy. Grows well in partial shade, in adverse soil, or in cities where tender plants fail. Because of its nearly evergreen habit it is largely used for hedges. Without doubt, one of the best plants for landscape betterment.

L. standishi. Standish Honeysuckle. 4 to 5 feet. Creamy white blossoms in March or early April before the foliage appears. Leaves deep green and persist nearly all winter. Berries red. One of the best low-growing Honeysuckles.

L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. 7 to 9 feet. Blooms in April, and is one of the few early pink-flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all summer.

All Loniceras	Each	Five
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$2 25
3 to 4 ft.	45	2 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	1 50



Flowering Crab-apple (Malus)

Magnolia

Magnolia glauca. Sweet Bay. A fine small American tree with glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen foliage. The richly fragrant white flowers come in June and are followed by attractive fruits. Each
4 to 5 ft., B.&B. \$3 00
3 to 4 ft., B.&B. 2 50
2 to 3 ft., B.&B. 2 00

M. grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. See page 18.

M. soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. Sometimes called "Tulip Tree" because of its mass of tulip-shaped, ruddy pink, fragrant blossoms in the spring before the foliage appears. No other spring-flowering plant makes so great a show. A garden treasure. See color illustration, page 8. Each
5 to 6 ft., B.&B. \$5 00
4 to 5 ft., B.&B. 4 50
3 to 4 ft., B.&B. 3 50

M. soulangeana nigra. Purple Magnolia. Flowers are a deeper shade of pink, slightly later in bloom, and therefore likely to be missed by the early frost. Same price as *M. soulangeana*.

Mahonia aquifolium. A broad-leaved evergreen shrub, described fully on page 12.

Malus • Flowering Crabs

Malus floribunda. Japanese Flowering Crab. 12 to 15 feet. A small tree with graceful, arching branches. When laden in spring with red buds and blossoms shading to pink, it is a sight to behold.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$1 25	3 to 4 ft. \$1 00

M. ioensis plena. Bechtel's Crab. 10 to 15 feet. The unique beauty of this shrub lies in its double and fragrant blooms, the individual blossoms resembling miniature roses, borne in drooping clusters. The tree is compact, upright, and effective in masses, in the border, or as a specimen.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$1 25	3 to 4 ft. \$1 00

M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. 10 to 15 feet. Similar to *M. floribunda*; flowers double, light rose-color, and last a long time. Each
4 to 5 ft. \$1 25 | 3 to 4 ft. \$1 00

Oxydendrum • Sourwood

Oxydendrum arboreum. 10 to 12 feet. The white flowers resemble those of the lily-of-the-valley, but are borne in panicles in July and August. Its foliage is particularly brilliant in fall. Each Five
5 to 6 ft. \$1 00 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft. 75 3 00
3 to 4 ft. 45 2 00

Prunus

Prunus glabra albiplena. Double-flowering Almond. (F.) 3 to 4 feet. Rose-pink. The attractive plants are thickly studded in April with medium-sized, double, pink flowers from base to tip of branch. Grown on plum or peach stock, and must be set deeper than other shrubs. Each Five
2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$2 25
1 to 2 ft. 45 2 00

P. pissardi. Purple Plum. We have a new variety of this called Cistina, valued chiefly because of its deep, rich purple foliage in the spring. Each Five
5 to 6 ft. \$1 00 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. 60 2 50

Photinia

Photinia villosa. Red-berried Photinia. 10 to 12 feet. An unusual shrub, not often available. It has deep green, glossy foliage and is of dense, branching habit. The foliage colors brilliantly in the fall, and the small flowers, produced in June, are followed by attractive red berries that hang on until taken by birds. Each Five
3 to 4 ft. \$0 75 \$3 00
2 to 3 ft. 60 2 50

For Extra-Large Shrubs, Write Us



Spiraea trichocarpa. See page 8.

Philadelphus • Mock-Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. (F.) 6 to 8 feet. The old-fashioned Mock-Orange, often called "Syringa." Well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers in June; is a good plant for every use, the foliage being large, oval, and deep green. Pruning will keep the bush confined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall. Valuable for background screen or grouping. Each Five
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft. 45 2 00
2 to 3 ft. 35 1 50

P. grandiflorus. Large-flowering Mock-Orange. 7 to 10 feet. Very vigorous, but lacks fragrance. Its white blossoms in June are larger than most, and very attractive. Where a tall plant is wanted, few are better than this. Succeeds under all soil-conditions. Each Five
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft. 45 2 00
2 to 3 ft. 35 1 50

P. lemoinei. Lemoine's Mock-Orange. 4 to 5 feet tall. Of good, compact, upright habit, leaves smaller than most and blooms sweetly scented. Highly recommended for foundation or other low planting.

Each	Each
3 to 4 ft. \$0 45	2 to 3 ft. \$0 35

Everyone Should Grow This Mock-Orange

Philadelphus virginal. Virginal Mock-Orange. 7 to 9 feet. The finest of all the Mock-Oranges. While it produces flowers intermittently throughout the growing season, its greatest value lies in its magnificent spring display. The pure white, fragrant flowers are amazingly large, often 2 inches across, are semi-double, and borne in such profusion that the branches are weighted down. The plant is an erect and vigorous grower. No one should be without this delightful shrub—the best of the Mock-Oranges. Each Five
3 to 4 ft. \$0 60 \$2 50
2 to 3 ft. 50 2 25

SPECIAL SHRUB ASSORTMENTS

Five of any 50-ct. size for \$2.25
Five of any 45-ct. size for 2.00
Five of any 35-ct. size for 1.50

These are our regular plants, and carry the Hillenmeyer guarantee

Physocarpus

Physocarpus opulifolius. Ninebark. 8 to 10 feet. A vigorous shrub, doing especially well in shade and showing creamy white flowers in May and June. Pods assume a bright red color and are most attractive on the long, arching branches.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50	3 to 4 ft. \$0 45

PYRACANTHA. See page 12.

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides. Jethead. (F.) 4 to 5 feet. Ornamental shrub with bright green serrated leaves and large white flowers one-half to one inch across in May and June. These are followed by shining black fruits that adhere practically all winter. A desirable shrub.

Each	Five
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50	\$2 25
3 to 4 ft. 45	2 00
2 to 3 ft. 35	1 50

Rhus

Rhus aromatica (canadensis). Fragrant Sumac. 4 to 5 feet. Yellow flowers in clusters, followed in summer with coral-red fruits. Pleasant, aromatic foliage. Fine as an undershrub, or in dry, shady, rocky places.

Each	Each
3 ft. \$0 45	2 ft. \$0 35

R. copallina. Shining Sumac. 7 to 10 feet. The native variety that colors so wonderfully in the fall. It is not as robust a grower as some of the others, but is most desirable.

Each	Five
4 to 5 ft. \$0 45	\$2 00
3 to 4 ft. 35	1 50

R. cotinus. Purple Fringe; Smoke Tree. 10 to 12 feet. An old favorite having unusual and attractive foliage. When in bloom the tree is virtually a mist of minute smoky lavender flowers, suggesting a cloud of smoke. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each.

R. glabra laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumac. 8 to 10 feet. Foliage finely cut and fern-like, giving it a tropical appearance. It colors yellow and orange in the fall.

Each	Five
5 to 6 ft. \$0 50	\$2 25
4 to 5 ft. 45	2 00
3 to 4 ft. 35	1 50

R. typhina. Staghorn Sumac. 10 to 12 feet. A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the fall.

Each	Five
5 to 6 ft. \$0 50	\$2 25
4 to 5 ft. 45	2 00
3 to 4 ft. 35	1 50



Spiraea vanhouttei

Robinia · Locust

Robinia hispida. Rose Acacia; Moss Locust. 6 to 8 feet. Foliage resembles that of our native locust but the mass of long, graceful, deep rose-pink flowers in May makes it most attractive.

	Each	Five
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$2 25
3 to 4 ft.	45	2 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	1 50

Rosa · Rose

See pages 20 and 21.

Salix

Salix caprea. Pussy Willow. 15 to 20 feet. Small trees that grow on either dry or wet soil, and valued because of their silky catkins that appear before the foliage in the spring. Winter-cut twigs may be forced indoors.

Each	Each
5 to 6 ft. \$0 75	4 to 5 ft. \$0 50

SPECIAL SHRUB ASSORTMENTS

Five of any 50-ct. size for \$2.25
Five of any 45-ct. size for 2.00
Five of any 35-ct. size for 1.50

These are our regular plants, and carry the Hillenmeyer guarantee

Spiraea · Spirea

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer. (F.) 2 feet. A compact, low-growing shrub with dense foliage, usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. The bright pink flowers are borne in full, flat clusters on erect stems in June and July. If these are cut away when they fade, the shrub will bloom during the summer. Valuable for edging in front of shrubbery and sometimes used as a dwarf hedge.

Each	Five
1½ to 2 ft. \$0 45	\$2 00
1 to 1½ ft. 35	1 50

S. arguta. Garland Spirea. 4 to 5 feet. Very free-flowering in April. Its small, soft green foliage gives it a billowy appearance and makes it one of the most attractive plants. Very much like *S. thunbergi*, but grows slightly larger.

Each	Five
2 to 3 ft. \$0 45	\$2 00
1½ to 2 ft. 35	1 50

S. douglasi. 6 to 8 feet. Terminals of each branch crowned with deep pink flower-spike 6 inches long in July.

Each	Five
3 to 4 ft. \$0 45	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft. 35	1 50

S. fortunei. 4 to 5 feet. Taller than Anthony Waterer, but not as vigorous as Douglasi. Pink blossoms in June and July. The terminal growth has a pleasing reddish appearance.

Each	Five
3 to 4 ft. \$0 45	
2 to 3 ft. 35	

S. prunifolia. Plum-leaved Spirea. (F.) 5 to 6 feet. An old-fashioned variety with white flowers borne close to the slender, erect branches in April and May before the foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are borne profusely. Foliage is shiny dark green, and in fall turns bright red.

Each	Five
3 to 4 ft. \$0 45	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft. 35	1 50



Magnolia soulangeana. (See page 7)

Spiraea, continued

S. reevesiana. Reeves Spirea. (F.) 4 to 5 feet. One of the best of the Spireas. The white flowers are borne along the stem in May, just as the foliage appears. The foliage remains exceptionally late in the fall. In habit it is graceful and is useful in foundation planting.

Each	Five
3 to 4 ft. \$0 45	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft. 35	1 50

S. thunbergi. Snow Garland. (F.) 2½ to 3½ feet. This extra-early flowering species is the pride of the Southland, and we highly recommend it. It is spreading in growth, with arching, slender branches that are a perfect mass of minute white flowers in April, followed by exceptionally delicate green foliage. For edging purposes it has few equals.

Each	Five
2 to 3 ft. \$0 45	\$2 00
1½ to 2 ft. 35	1 50

S. trichocarpa. Korean Spirea. 4 to 6 feet. Another important Asiatic introduction gaining daily in popularity. In character of growth, foliage, and blossom it resembles *S. vanhouttei*, but the white flowers are larger and broader, and are produced three to four weeks (in June) after the so-called "Bridal Wreath." Not well known yet.

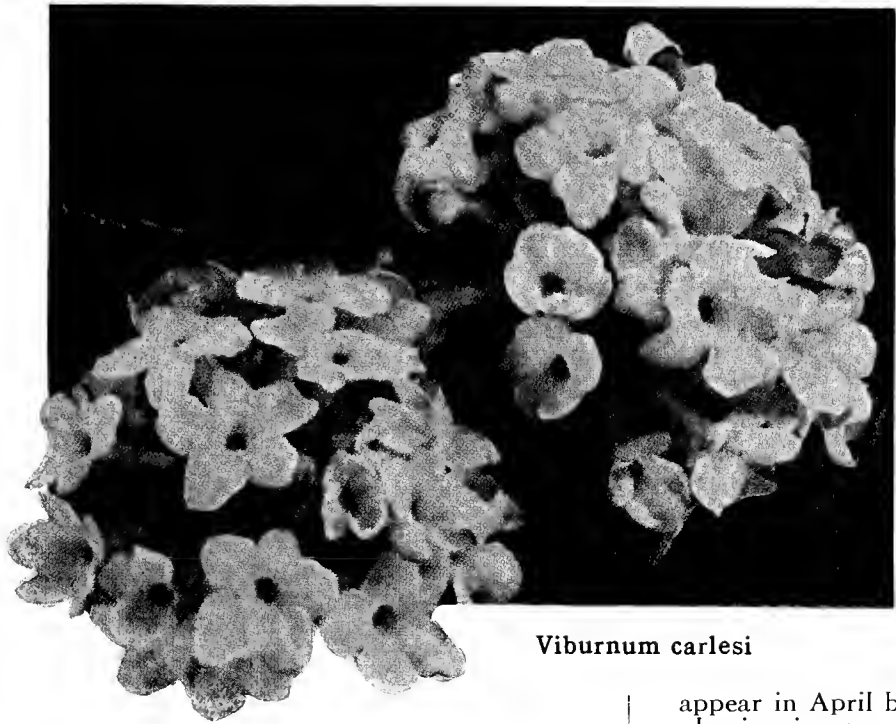
Each	Five
3 to 4 ft. \$0 60	\$2 50
2 to 3 ft. 50	2 25

S. vanhouttei. Bridal Bower; Bridal Wreath. (F.) 4 to 6 feet. The most generally useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The white flowers are in flat clusters, usually an inch or more across, produced in May on spreading, pendulent branches, often drooping to the ground. The foliage is an attractive green which is held until frost. This variety can be used for hedging, grouping, and mass effect. We have nothing better. When in doubt, plant *S. vanhouttei*.

We get many calls for these in quantity lots. Each plant is a specimen.

Each	Five	25	100
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50	\$2 25	\$10 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft. 45	2 00	8 75	25 00
2 to 3 ft. 35	1 50	6 25	20 00

For hedges, ask for prices



Viburnum carlesi

Styrax

Styrax japonica. Called "Snowbell" because of the small, white, drooping bells in June. Foliage shiny. Likes moisture and shade. Each Five
4 to 5 ft....\$0 60 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0 45

Symphoricarpos

Symphoricarpos chenaulti. 4 to 6 feet. An improved Coral-Berry with small leaves and coral-red fruits. Succeeds everywhere. Each Five
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 45 \$2 00
2 to 3 ft.....35 1 50

S. racemosus. Snowberry. (F.) 4 to 5 feet. Small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries in winter. Each Five
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 45 \$2 00
2 to 3 ft.....35 1 50

S. vulgaris. Coral-Berry. 4 to 5 feet. A native shrub that in many localities grows in great masses. Bell-shaped white flowers in June are followed by a wealth of coral berries. Each Five
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 45 \$2 00
2 to 3 ft.....35 1 50

Syringa • Lilac

Syringa josikæa. Hungarian Lilac. 8 to 10 feet. It produces violet flowers later than the ordinary Lilacs; the rounded, heavy foliage is not subject to mildew. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

S. persica. Persian Lilac. 8 to 10 feet. A rich, lilac color; blooms later than the old-fashioned sorts. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

S. villosa. Late Lilac. 6 to 8 feet. The latest to bloom. Pale pinkish lilac flowers are very fragrant. Plants bushy and compact. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. 6 to 8 feet. The old familiar Purple Lilac of grandmother's garden. During all the years it has lost none of its charm. Entirely hardy and blooms freely in April.

S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. 6 to 8 feet. This is the old-fashioned White Lilac. Blooms in April. Each Five
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft.....45 2 00
2 to 3 ft.....35 1 50

French Lilacs

Vastly improved sorts, in a variety of colors. They bloom unusually soon after planting, and the large trusses are very attractive. No shrubs have a greater appeal.

Alphonse Lavalle. Light purple; double.

Ludwig Spaeth. Reddish purple; single.

Mme. Lemoine. White; double.

Michael Buchner. Pale lilac; double.

William Robinson. Deep pink; double.

All French Lilacs, 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$3 for 5

Tamarix

Tamarix pentandra. (F.) 6 to 7 feet. Often known as "Five-stamen Tamarix." Strong, slender, delicate growth. Filmy blue-gray foliage with carmine-pink flowers in June and scattered blossoms the remainder of the summer, making it unusually desirable. Will grow in poor, dry soil. Each Five
4 to 5 ft..\$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft.. 45 2 00
2 to 3 ft.. 35 1 50

T. africana. African Tamarix. 7 to 10 feet. The most vigorous of the Tamarix family. The lavender-pink blossoms

appear in April before the foliage and are pleasing in mass planting. The drooping habit makes it desirable for background or shrub borders. Each Five
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft.....45 2 00
2 to 3 ft.....35 1 50

Viburnum

Viburnum acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. 4 to 6 feet. A slender shrub with leaves that resemble those of the Maple. The grayish white flowers, borne in flat heads in May, are followed by purple-crimson berries. Thrives in shade although enduring full sunlight. Each
4 to 5 ft....\$0 50 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0 45

V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. A notably distinct shrub to 4 feet, with rounded, leathery foliage, somewhat downy. In April come the fragrant pinkish white flowers, somewhat like those of the trailing arbutus. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

V. dentatum. Arrowwood. 10 to 12 feet. Flowers creamy white in flat clusters in May and June. Berries blue-black. Foliage purple and red in fall. Grows in wet soil.

V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. (F.) 10 to 12 feet. A vigorous shrub with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May. Red berries turn black as they ripen.

V. opulus. Highbush Cranberry. 8 to 10 feet. Belongs to the Snowball family. Its bright berries attract birds in midsummer, and its color effect in the fall is brilliant. White flowers in May are inconspicuous.

V. americanum. American Cranberry Bush. Is preferred to the more common European variety. It fills the need for a strong-growing bush with large bunches of scarlet berries.

V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball. 10 to 12 feet. The old-fashioned variety, well known to all. In May the balls of pure white flowers literally cover the bush.

Viburnum, continued

V. tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. (F.) 6 to 8 feet. One of our most satisfactory shrubs. Its pure white, double flowers in May, in a setting of dark leaves, make it one of the best.

All Viburnums, except as noted: Each Five
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft.....45 2 00
2 to 3 ft.....35 1 50

V. rhytidophyllum. See page 12.

Vitex

Vitex agnus-castus. Chaste Tree. 8 to 10 feet. Pale lilac-blue flower, in spikes 5 to 10 inches long, from July to frost. Best hardy, late summer-flowering shrub. Each
4 to 5 ft....\$0 60 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0 45

Weigela

Weigela candida. White or Snow Weigela. (F.) 5 to 6 feet. Flowers white, large and showy in May. Vigorous, rapid grower, thriving in light soils. The tops may be injured in severe winters. Each Five
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft.....45 2 00
2 to 3 ft.....35 1 50

W., Desbois. 6 to 7 feet. A new variety with deep rose-pink flowers, several shades darker than *W. rosea*. Profuse bloomer. Each
3 to 4 ft....\$0 45 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$0 35

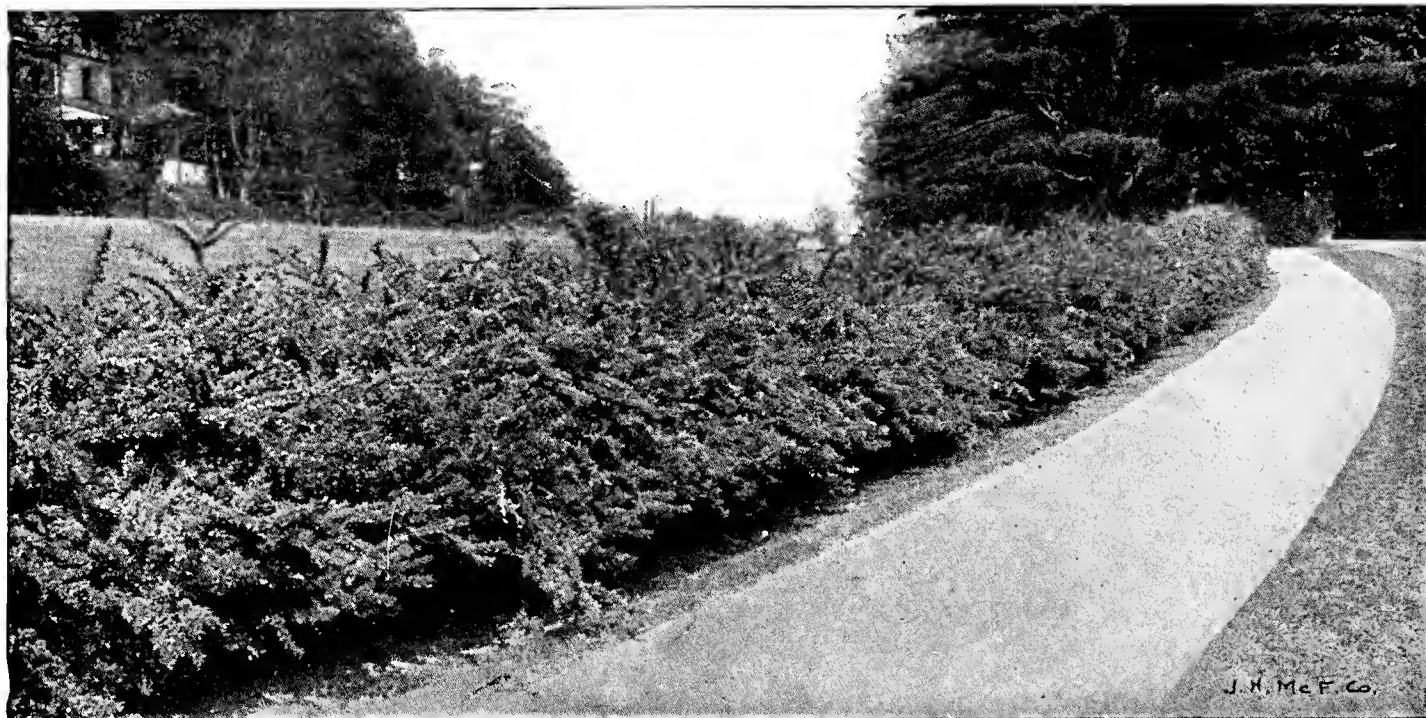
W. floribunda. Bright crimson blooms in June. The best of the red shades. Strong-growing. Each
3 to 4 ft....\$0 45 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$0 35

W. rosea. (F.) 4 to 5 feet. The most popular Weigela sold today. Its delicate pink, bell-shaped blossoms are borne profusely in May along great, arching canes. Scattering blooms all summer. Each Five
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 50 \$2 25
3 to 4 ft.....45 2 00
2 to 3 ft.....35 1 50



Pink Weigela is aglow in May

These are the Best Plants for Hedges



Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

A thrifty, green hedge gives more character and beauty to home-grounds than any fence ever devised. The first cost of a hedge is less than that of a fence; trimming costs less than painting; if the hedge is permitted to grow tall it shuts out unpleasant views and is decorative all the year. In cities a hedge is an effective boundary marker, a wall of living green that protects the world within from the world without. The different hedge plants here listed are adapted to a variety of uses—and the plants themselves are in every way Hillenmeyer standard.

Amoor River Privet, South

Ligustrum sinense

Semi-evergreen; grows quickly. Occasionally it freezes to the crown in a severe winter, but always comes back with renewed vigor.

	10	50	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 25	\$4 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	3 00	6 00

California Privet

Ligustrum ovalifolium

Semi-evergreen, with thick, shining foliage. A rapid grower and may be planted without much expense and trouble by anyone needing a quick hedge. When planting, cut away most of the top to get a bushy hedge. As the plants grow they may be pruned to any desired form. We have a very fine stock of California Privet.

Ibodium Privet

Ligustrum ibodium

This comparatively new Privet has proved hardy under the severe tests of the past few years. It has the characteristics of the California Privet and is as hardy as its other parent, the Ibota Privet. This superior Privet is a welcomed addition since it can be grown and sold at the price of California Privet.

Prices of California and Ibodium Privet

	10	50	100	1000
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25	\$4 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	3 00	6 00	50 00
18 to 24 in., 3 or more branches....	85	2 50	5 00	40 00
12 to 18 in., 2 or more branches....	60	2 00	4 00	30 00

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima

The very best tall-growing hedge ever offered, and the best for screening purposes. It is almost evergreen, holding its foliage all season in mild winters. It blooms in March and has a most fragrant blossom. Makes a strong, bushy, dense plant and normally grows into a hedge 6 to 12 feet. Requires very little pruning and will grow anywhere.

	10	50	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 00	\$12 50	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	10 00	20 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	7 50	15 00

SHIPPING COSTS. We assume all costs of shipments (by freight or truck only) if you will add 10 per cent to your check when ordering. This delivers the stock direct to you.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

Each year sees an increased use of Japanese Barberry as a hedge plant. It is graceful, ornamental, serviceable, and hardy—four points that set it at the top of the list. The foliage unfolds in early spring, followed by yellow flowers, and later by red berries that remain all winter. In autumn the whole plant assumes a red tone. The drooping branches are thickly set with small spines that will turn cats or dogs. Japanese Barberry is excellent for foundation planting or for massing in corners. It thrives in bright sun and does well in shade.

	10	50	100
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$7 50	\$15 00
12 to 15 in.....	1 50	6 00	12 00

Other Plants for Hedges

Many other shrubs make useful hedges, giving both protection and color. We shall be happy to give special prices on quantities and in hedge sizes.

Abelia. See pages 4 and 12.

Boxwood. See page 12.

Hibiscus. See page 6.

Hydrangea. See page 6.

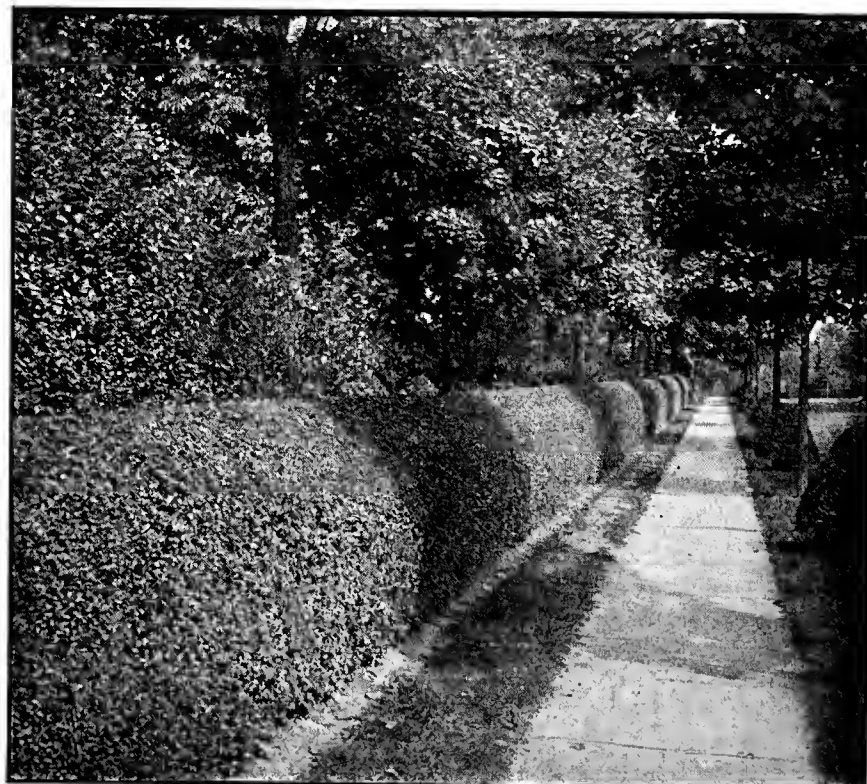
Osage Orange.

Privet, Amoor River, North.

See page 7.

Privet, Regel's. See page 7.

Spiraea. See page 8.



Privet Hedge

Climbing and Creeping Vines

These are the draperies that Nature gives us to cover porches, arbors, fences, and to disguise unsightly buildings and old trees. All the varieties here named are strong growers, with either bright flowers in summer or brilliant berries in fall. Use vines freely to make the landscape more beautiful. They thrive almost anywhere, cost little, and give a large return in comfort and pleasure.

Ampelopsis

Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni. Virginia Creeper. This is the Five-leaved Ivy that is so valuable for covering walls, fences, etc. It will grow anywhere and colors brilliantly in the fall. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

A. veitchi. Boston Ivy. The best of the self-clinging vines. Foliage is small, deep green, and very dense, covering any object completely. Colors beautifully in the fall. Slow to start, but vigorous when established. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

Bignonia

Bignonia radicans. Trumpet Vine. A vigorous, woody vine, bearing scarlet flowers followed by long pods. It is a native of this section, easy to establish, and grows luxuriantly. Valuable for covering any kind of shelter or rustic work. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

Celastrus

Celastrus scandens. Bittersweet. An unusually attractive native vine because of its showy berries in the fall and early winter. Vigorous. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

Clematis

Clematis jackmani. The most popular Chinese Clematis. Has large purple flowers. Exquisite when it can be grown. 60 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5.

C. paniculata. The small-flowered, fragrant, white "star" variety that blooms so profusely. Easy to establish and attractive in foliage as well as blossoms. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

Euonymus

Euonymus radicans. Winter Creeper. A slow-growing vine that adheres to masonry and remains deep green all winter. 35 cts. each.

E. radicans coloratus. Bronze Winter Creeper. A comparatively new vine, growing more rapidly than others of this family. It has long, vigorous shoots, well covered with small, sharply pointed leaves. Clings exceptionally well and makes an artistic effect on a bare wall or chimney. Turns a rich bronze during the winter months. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

E. radicans vegetus. Bigleaf Winter Creeper. Another evergreen, clinging vine of robust habit, perfectly hardy, and especially valuable because of the profusion of red berries that hang on for several weeks. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

Hedera

Hedera helix. English Ivy. The most popular evergreen vine. Has large, deep green, glossy foliage, and is unexcelled for covering walls in shady and cool places. Can be sheared into edging for walks or covering for graves, or used as a most satisfactory ground-cover under trees or in shady places; adds beauty and dignity. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

Lonicera

Lonicera japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. An evergreen, twining vine that is so much used for fences and trellises. Blooms continuously, is fragrant, and very easy to establish. Used largely to hold roadside banks from rain erosion, and will flourish in poor soil. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

L. sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Attractive, trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet. 35 cts. each.

Polygonum

Polygonum auberti. Silver Lace Vine. A new, quick-growing, twining vine with small, attractive foliage. The flowers are very small and lacy and when the plant blooms it is a perfect mass of silvery white; there is no other vine of anything like the same effect. Blooms from August to frost. 60 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5.

Pueraria

Pueraria thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. The most rapid-growing, twining vine known today. It is marvelous how it will cover fences, pergolas, or similar objects. The large, purple flowers are sweetly scented. Belongs to the pea family, and the foliage is dark green. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 for 5.

Wisteria

Wisteria chinensis. Chinese Wisteria. A rampant, clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Flowers in large, drooping clusters. There is so much complaint of Wisteria not blooming that we are offering, this year, plants that are grafted from blooming wood. This insures blossoms. We offer the Blue or White variety in 2-year-old plants that can be depended on, though Wisteria always needs to be well established to bloom freely. 60 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5.



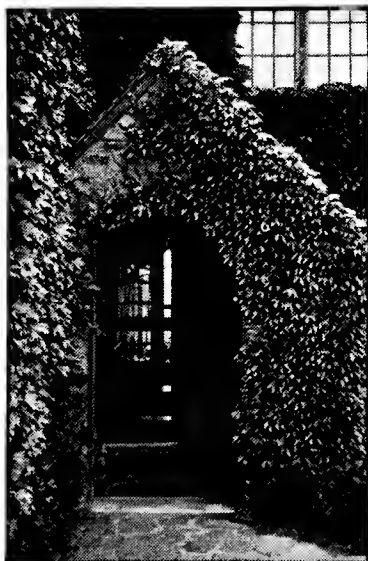
Clematis jackmani



Clematis paniculata



Polygonum auberti



Ampelopsis

Vines for Special Uses

To Cover Top of Pergola or Lattice

Kudzu Vine
Wisteria
Silver Lace Vine

For Graceful Twining on Pergolas

Bittersweet
Clematis in variety
Honeysuckle
Climbing Rose

For Covering Brick or Stone Walls

English Ivy
Boston Ivy
Virginia Creeper
Euonymus

For Solid Screen Effects

Virginia Creeper
Trumpet Vine
Honeysuckle
Kudzu Vine

Every item in this catalogue is true to name, and up to specifications in every way. Hillenmeyer stock with the Hillenmeyer guarantee is sold only direct from the Nursery. We have no agents—you buy direct from the producers.



Euonymus radicans



Wisteria chinensis

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS



Kurume Azalea, Coral Bells

Not many home-owners know what this title means! Think of the hollies and the laurels as examples. We should sorely miss the glossy green foliage of the Broad-leaved Evergreens in early spring, the deeper colors of summer, and the cheerful contrast they give to dull winter scenes. They may be used around the house foundations, planted with tall evergreens or in the shrub border. You will be delighted with their beauty all the year—and you will like the plants we supply.

B&B means the roots are in a ball of earth wrapped in burlap—the safest and best way of moving all evergreens.

Azaleas

To succeed with Azaleas in central Kentucky, the soil must be specially prepared. You can make them prosper. Remove old soil to a depth of 2 to 2½ feet; refill with a heavy mixture of leaf-mold, sawdust, Peat Moss, or any acid or neutral soil. Treat once or twice a year with one pound of aluminum sulphate per square yard.

The demand for Azaleas has been insistent, and this initial offering embraces the best varieties.

15 to 18 in. (B.&B.), \$1.75 each, \$7.50 for 5

Azalea amoena. Used extensively because of its great hardiness. Tall-growing, with rosy purple flowers in great abundance over a long period.

A. kurume. Dwarf varieties.

Coral Bells. Shell-pink, shading deeper at center.

Flame. Brilliant red with coppery suffusion.

Hinodegiri. Scarlet flowers. Foliage deep green. Best known.

Pink Pearl. Salmon-rose. Tall. Midseason.

Abelia • Bush Arbutus

Abelia grandiflora. Few shrubs are of greater value than the Abelias for planting at house foundations, for specimens about the yard, or grouped in corners or curves of walks and drives. The dainty bluish-white flowers come in late May or June and continue until frost. While not "evergreen" the rich green foliage has a special charm, as it remains most of the year.

Each		Each	
3 to 4 ft. (B&B)	\$1 00	3 to 4 ft. (naked roots)	\$0 75
2 to 3 ft. (B&B)	75	2 to 3 ft. (naked roots)	60

Berberis • Holly Barberry

Berberis ilicifolia. Semi-evergreen foliage that resembles that of the holly, takes on a reddish cast in the fall, and does not drop until the new leaves appear. Very hardy, defying our most severe winters. 5 to 6 feet.

Each		Each	
3 to 4 ft. (B&B)	\$2 00	2 to 3 ft. (B&B)	\$1 00

Buxus • Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens. The old English Bush Box, with its shiny green foliage, is a plant that can be used in many ways. As a hedge it gives character to every place; in an informal group it has no rivals; it may be clipped or trained to pyramid form, globe shapes, or allowed to grow naturally. Box is used freely in window-boxes, urns, and for garden edgings. Our plants, grown right here at home, are acclimated, hardy, and have been sheared to make compact growth. They should be planted in good soil and fed with Driconure (see page 31) or cow-manure. Cultivate lightly and do not disturb the roots.

Each		Each	
2½-ft. specimens	\$5 00	15 to 18-in. specimens	\$2 00
2-ft. specimens	4 00	12 to 15-in. specimens	1 00
1½-ft. specimens	3 00		

Special prices in quantity for hedge purposes.

Euonymus • Evergreen Wahoo

Euonymus patens. Introduced recently from China. Splendid for foundation groups, growing well in shade. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, with green stems and dark green leaves which remain all winter. The greenish white flowers are small, but the wealth of coral-red berries (similar to the native bittersweet) make the plant very showy.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft. (B&B)	\$1 50	18 to 24 in. (B&B)	\$0 75
2 to 2½ ft. (B&B)	1 00		

Ilex • American Holly

Ilex opaca. Everyone knows the native Holly with its large, glossy leaves and red berries. It is not appreciated as it should be, for it can be sheared into compact specimens like boxwood or left to develop naturally into a bush or small tree that is wonderful at all seasons of the year. Those who have seen the great Hollies in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, need no other description. Some plants do not bear berries. Nursery-grown plants are comparatively easy to transplant if planting directions are followed.

Each		Each	
6 to 7 ft.	\$5 50	3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	2 to 3 ft.	1 50
4 to 5 ft.	3 50		

Plants with berries furnished at \$1 extra.

Laurocerasus • Cherry Laurel

Laurocerasus caroliniana. A fine evergreen shrub growing 7 to 9 feet high, with glossy leaves of deepest green. Ornamental, useful, and desirable.

Each		Each	
4 to 5 ft. (B&B)	\$3 50	2 to 3 ft. (B&B)	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft. (B&B)	2 50		

Mahonia • Oregon Holly-Grape

Mahonia aquifolium. The thick, glossy leaves resemble holly, but are much larger and far more attractive. Makes a compact bush, and when cut to the ground every few years will become an indescribable mass of green and bronze foliage. Yellow blossoms in June followed by blue berries. Thrives in shade especially.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft. (B&B)	\$1 50	1½ to 2 ft. (B&B)	\$1 25

Nandina

Nandina domestica. A semi-evergreen with numerous, upright, reed-like stems. Each cane has a tuft of spreading foliage, clear green except the very young growth, which is tinted pink to copper. In August, white panicles of flowers appear, followed by masses of red berries in trusses. In autumn, strong, coppery tints cover the foliage, making it a most pleasing combination. While not entirely evergreen in the strictest sense, it is nearly so. 18 to 24 in. (B&B), \$1.25 each.

Pyracantha • Firethorn

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. Has small, dark green leaves on upright branches with very few laterals. The flowers are inconspicuous in June, but are followed by large clusters of bright orange berries that adhere most of the winter. Very showy and pleasing.

Each		Each	
3 to 4 ft. (B&B)	\$2 50	2 to 3 ft. (B&B)	\$2 00

Viburnum • Leather-leaf Viburnum

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. In the whole group of Broad-leaved Evergreens no "new" plant has proved so valuable as this Viburnum with its mass of leathery, dark green foliage. It is hardy, withstands exposure, and is exceptionally desirable for city planting. Clusters of yellowish white flowers in May and June are followed by red and black fruits in late summer. The growth resembles that of rhododendrons, but the leaves are not glossy, nor does the plant require acid soil.

Each	
4 to 5 ft. (B&B)	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft. (B&B)	2 00
2 to 3 ft. (B&B)	1 50



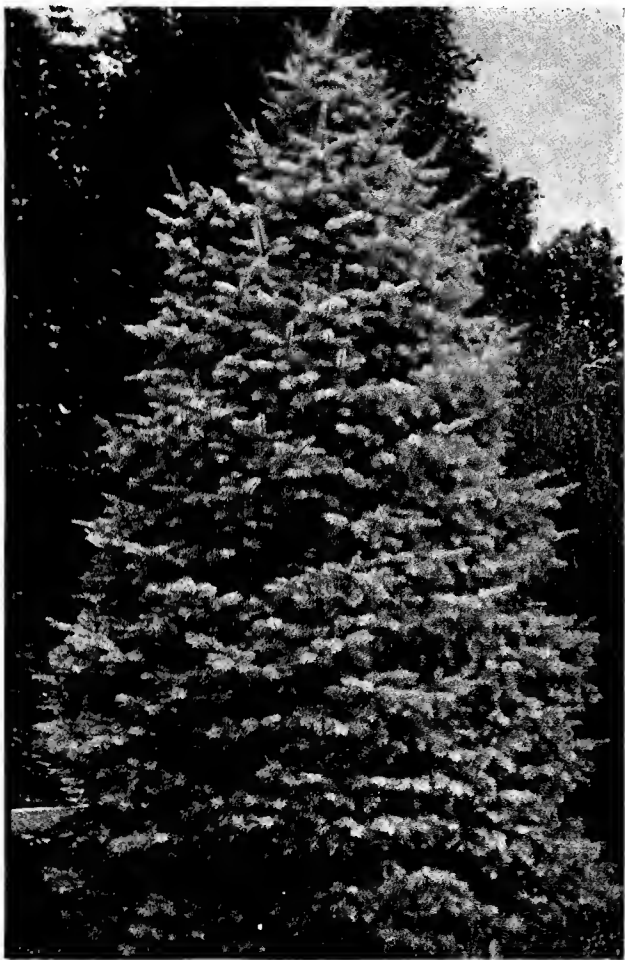
Abelia grandiflora



Pfitzer Juniper



Pyramidal Arborvitae
See page 15



Colorado Blue Spruce. See page 14

Evergreens

NEVER have evergreens been so popular for use on home-grounds as they are today. In this family you will find varieties for all sorts of uses—tall trees for screens, spreading specimens for entrance and foundation groups, globe forms for formal plantings, dwarf varieties for borders and rock-gardens and scores of places where other plants do not quite fit the needs. In summer, evergreens give a refreshing coolness to the scene, and in winter their cheerful colors break the dull winter landscape. A good selection of evergreens is a permanent investment, increasing in value yearly. Hillenmeyer evergreens have made a reputation for quality in root-system, in form, and in vigor. At our prices they are a genuine bargain.

Abies • Fir

- Abies concolor.** Silver or White Fir. The best of the Firs and rivals Colorado blue spruce in showiness. We think it is one of the choicest of evergreens and an ideal specimen plant. In color it ranges from pale blue-green to blue, the needles being attractively distributed around the branches. Once established it is better able to withstand drought, as well as the soot and dust of city conditions. Of comparatively slow growth but as hardy as an oak.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 4 to 5 ft....\$5 00 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$3 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft.... 4 00 | |
- A. balsamea.** Balsam Fir. As the name implies, its foliage has a pleasing aromatic perfume. Makes an attractive, moderately rapid-growing tree, resembling the spruce.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 4 to 5 ft....\$4 00 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$3 00 |
- A. nordmanniana.** Nordmann's Fir. Forms a narrow pyramid of deep green foliage, with under side lighter green. Perfectly hardy and free of all winter or insect injury.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 4 to 5 ft....\$4 00 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$2 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft.... 3 00 | |

Evergreen Quality

Every evergreen has been transplanted to increase the root-system, and sheared to make it compact. Height does not indicate compactness and shapeliness, nor does price indicate value—seeing is believing!

Chamaecyparis

Japan Cypress

- Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi.** Scarab's Cypress. Resembles the general retinospora group except that the foliage is an attractive blue and it is formed like the oriental arborvitae, in vertical fashion. It is inclined to grow a little open and the spring growth is as attractive as that of any other blue evergreen.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 4 to 4½ ft..\$4 00 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$3 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft.... 3 50 | |
- C. pisifera.** Sawara Cypress. The foliage resembles that of the arborvitae, and the tree grows decidedly erect, with graceful branches. When sheared, the foliage develops its true color especially well; it is lacy in appearance and silvery beneath. Fine in the foundation planting where a heavy plant is wanted, and on the lawn it makes an attractive specimen.
- C. pisifera aurea.** Golden Sawara Cypress. Has all the characteristics of the form described above, except that the foliage is a light green or bordering on yellow. Both of these will do well in city planting where some tenderer evergreens fail.
- C. pisifera plumosa.** Plumed Cypress. Foliage grayish green, very finely cut, and feathery in appearance. It resembles a finely cut fern frond at certain stages of its development. Pyramidal in habit of growth. Will make a wonderful specimen if kept sheared as all Cypress should be.
- C. pisifera plumosa aurea.** Golden Plumed Cypress. Similar in type to the preceding green form. The young foliage is light green, bordering on yellow. One of the most popular sorts for contrast planting in foundation or lawn-groups.

Prices of the above 4 Chamaecyparis

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 7 to 9 ft....\$6 00 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$2 50 |
| 6 to 7 ft.... 5 00 | 2 to 3 ft..... 2 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft.... 4 00 | 2 ft..... 1 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft.... 3 00 | |
- C. pisifera filifera.** Thread-branched Cypress. One of the best dwarf evergreens. Unusual foliage, drooping and graceful, resembling cords or threads of green. Compact; fine in color both winter and summer.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 3 to 4 ft....\$3 50 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$3 00 |

Chamaecyparis, continued

- C. pisifera squarrosa veitchii.** Mossy Cypress. An unusually attractive plant, making a dense growth of soft, wool-like appearance. Its pale blue-green foliage is of unusual texture. Has a most interesting branching habit and should be used more liberally, but only in places where there is no great amount of soot or dust deposits.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 4 to 5 ft....\$4 00 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$3 50 |

Juniperus • Juniper

- Juniperus chinensis mascula.** Green Chinese Juniper. A selected green type that is hardier and of better form. Branching habit, slightly more open than others; the unusual terminal growth makes it highly desirable in winter. Holds its color when other evergreens are dull.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 5 to 6 ft....\$5 00 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$3 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft.... 4 00 | |
- J. chinensis pfitzeriana.** Pfitzer Juniper. The most popular of the spreading types. The branches spread horizontally, with the terminals slightly drooping. It lies close to the ground, and for edging larger plantings has no superior, supplying the flowing lines demanded in landscape plantings. Foliage gray-green in summer and winter, and will withstand the soot and dust of cities. The plant may be pruned in case it outgrows its location.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Each | Each |
| 5 to 6 ft....\$5 00 | 2 to 3 ft.... \$2 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft.... 4 00 | 2 ft..... 2 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft.... 3 50 | 1½ to 2 ft.... 1 50 |
| 3 ft..... 3 00 | |

Staked Trees of Pfitzer Juniper. Frequently the usual Pfitzer Juniper cannot be used where a semi-erect plant is needed. Therefore we have "staked up" a quantity of selected trees, training them to a single stem and allowing them to develop side branches. Thus they make an attractive vigorous plant for restricted places. Sizes and prices same as for standard Pfitzer Juniper.

Please remember that we prepay transportation charges if you add 10 per cent to the total amount of your order.



Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa
(See page 13)

Juniperus, continued

Juniperus communis depressa aurea.

Golden Prostrate Juniper. In habit of growth and general characteristics like the Prostrate Juniper, except the foliage is a bright green shading to yellow. It is especially colorful in the spring, and is used to liven up the low border.

Each	Each
4½ to 5 ft. \$5 00	3 to 4 ft. \$3 00
4 to 4½ ft. 4 00	2½ to 3 ft. 2 50

J. communis depressa plumosa. Purple Spreading Juniper. A very unusual variety, remaining close to the ground and in summer has a silvery reflex to the otherwise gray-green foliage. In fall and winter assumes a purplish cast that is unusual in evergreens. Fine for rock-work or low planting.

Each	Each
4 ft. \$4 50	2½ to 3 ft. \$3 00
3 to 4 ft. 3 50	2 to 2½ ft. 2 50

J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Of decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. The foliage is a glaucous green. For formal work, especially in contrast with other plants, it has decided advantage over anything you can use for such work. It is slender in habit and needs no shearing.

Each	Each
5 to 6 ft. \$3 50	3 to 3½ ft. \$2 00
4 to 5 ft. 3 00	2½ to 3 ft. 1 50
3½ to 4 ft. 2 50	

J. communis suecica. Swedish Juniper. Somewhat similar to Irish Juniper except that it is hardier, has slightly broader, column-like form, and is slower in growth. In color a brighter shade of blue-green. While not displacing Irish Juniper, for formal effects, has its place where slow-growing, bright-foliaged, formal trees are needed.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$4 00	2 to 3 ft. \$2 50
3 to 4 ft. 3 00	

J. excelsa. Greek Juniper. An unusually attractive, dwarf, pyramidal tree with compact, bluish green foliage. It is vigorous in growth and not particular as to soil. Its good characteristics are rather difficult to describe but it is very pleasing wherever used.

Each	Each
3 to 4 ft. \$4 00	1½ to 2 ft. \$2 50
2 to 2½ ft. 3 50	1 to 1½ ft. 1 50

Juniperus, continued

J. virginiana. Red Cedar. Our well-known native Red Cedar, not half appreciated because it is common. One of the best of evergreens, thriving on dry and poor soil. Well-shaped plants B.&B.

Each	Each
7 to 8 ft. \$5 00	4 to 5 ft. \$3 00
6 to 7 ft. 4 50	3 to 4 ft. 2 00
5 to 6 ft. 3 50	

J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart's Juniper. A fine, pyramidal, compact-growing evergreen with wonderful winter color, and the best of its type. It is perfectly hardy and never suffers winter-burn common to some other Junipers.

J. virginiana glauca. Blue Juniper. One of the best trees offered today. It grows pyramidal, but has graceful, spreading branches if left untrimmed. When sheared, a perfect column may be had. In color, a light blue and a distinct contrast with any other of this group.

Prices of above 2 Juniperus

Each	Each
5½ to 6 ft. \$5 00	4 to 4½ ft. \$3 50
5 to 5½ ft. 4 50	3 to 4 ft. 3 00
4½ to 5 ft. 4 00	

J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer's Cedar. Makes a compact, pyramidal tree, well proportioned as to density and height. The foliage has the appearance of being more fleshy than most Junipers. Its slate-colored berries are large and make an attractive showing against the foliage.

Each	Each
4½ to 5 ft. \$4 50	4 to 4½ ft. \$4 00

Picea · Spruce

Picea canadensis. White Spruce. A very hardy evergreen with light green foliage, and similar in many respects to the Norway Spruce, except that it is decidedly slower-growing in our locality and can safely be used where a medium-sized or small tree is wanted.

P. canadensis albertiana. Black Hills Spruce. One of the good western evergreens finding their way East. In general appearance not unlike the White Spruce, but more compact and slower-growing. The most pleasing characteristic is the bright green or blue growth that appears in the spring, making one think it is a Colorado Blue Spruce. Deserves planting where such a tree is needed.

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. The most popular of the Spruce family as it is easy to transplant, hardy, and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and when used as a specimen is very fine. For screen, wind-break, and hedges they are equally appropriate. The needles are dark green.

Prices of above 3 Piceas

Each	Each
6 to 7 ft. \$7 00	4 to 5 ft. \$3 50
6 to 6½ ft. 5 00	3 to 4 ft. 2 50
5 to 6 ft. 4 50	2 to 3 ft. 1 50

P. pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce. Selected Blues. These are selected or grafted for their intense blue color and considered by many the aristocrats of evergreens. No evergreen is quite so showy as this, with its many silver-tipped branches that make a grand display, especially in the spring. These plants are the bright-colored specimens and are much preferred to the Seedlings offered below.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$10 00	3 to 3½ ft. \$6 50
4 to 4½ ft. 9 00	2½ to 3 ft. 5 00
3½ to 4 ft. 7 50	

P. pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce. Seedlings. When grown from seed, the color varied all the way from light green to blue. As the trees become older they get lighter in color; in fact, may become bright blue. The young growth in the spring is always lighter colored. For anyone who wants an inexpensive Blue Spruce, we suggest trying these. Of course, for sure color the "shiners" or "Selected Blues" listed above should be planted.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$5 00	2 to 3 ft. \$3 00
3 to 4 ft. 3 50	

Pinus · Pine

Pinus montana mughus. Mugho Pine.

An excellent dwarf Pine, globe-shaped, and erect branching. It is especially attractive in spring, when the new growth, which seems like miniature candles, completely covers the bush.

Each
2½ ft. wide. \$3 50
2 x 2 ft. wide. 3 00
1½ x 2 ft. wide. 2 75
1 x 1½ ft. wide. 1 75

P. strobus. White Pine. A familiar, tall, majestic native evergreen. Grows rapidly as evergreens go, and with its long, flexible, light green, pendulous needles proves one of our best trees. Can be used as a wind-break or specimen.

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. One of the best Pines offered. Very quick to establish itself, grows rapidly, and has ability to grow luxuriantly on high and dry ground. Its needles are shorter than either White or Austrian Pine, its habit more compact, the foliage dark green. Where quick effect is wanted, this variety will prove as satisfactory as any evergreen.

Prices of above 2 Pinus

Each	Each
8 to 10 ft. \$7 50	5 to 6 ft. \$4 00
7 to 8 ft. 6 00	4 to 5 ft. 3 00
6 to 7 ft. 5 00	3 to 4 ft. 2 50

Pseudotsuga · Fir

Pseudotsuga douglasii. Douglas Fir. A Colorado tree. Soft green foliage. Resembling the hemlock or spruce, but of a blue cast. Makes a compact tree and can be used as a specimen or in group plantings.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$4 50	3 to 4 ft. \$3 50

Evergreen Discounts

The "each" price is reduced considerably when ordering in quantity. On orders for evergreens amounting to

\$20 or over, you may deduct 10%
\$50 or over, you may deduct 12%
\$100 or over, you may deduct 15%



White Fir. (See page 13)

Taxus · Yew

The Disease-proof Evergreen

The Yews thrive in shade, do well in sun, grow in sooty and congested areas where no other evergreen will stand, and, best of all, are virtually insect-proof, their foliage being apparently poisonous to all attacks. They are slow to make up, but well worth the time and extra cost. We offer the best two kinds for Kentucky. Both have the deepest color of any evergreen.

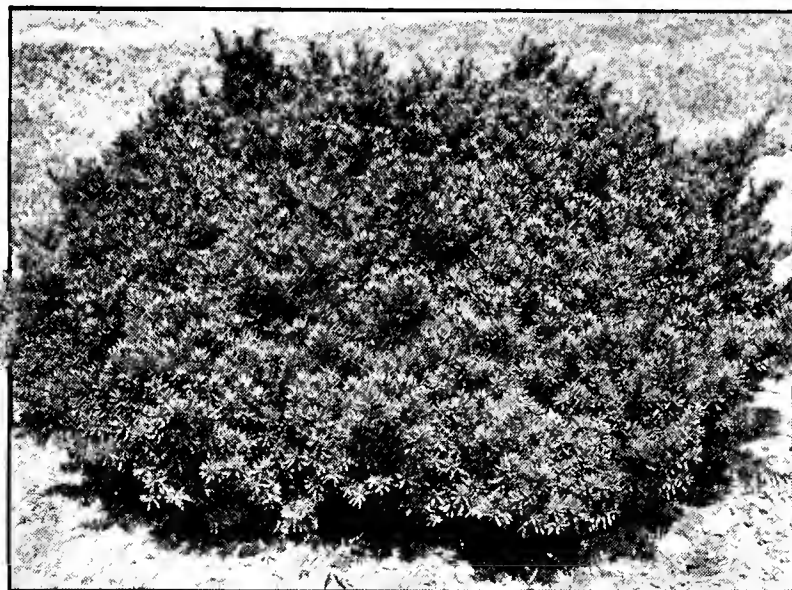
Taxus capitata. Upright Japanese Yew. The erect form, pyramidal in habit, can be sheared to a perfect specimen. Frequently has red fruits. Nothing better.

T. cuspidata. Spreading Japanese Yew. A little slow in growth, but remains a permanent fixture when all others have been taken out.

Note general description above. We consider this the one **best low evergreen**.

Prices of above 2 Taxus

Each		Each	
3 to 3½ ft.	\$5 00	2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	1½ to 2 ft.	3 00
T. hicksi. Hicks Yew. Decidedly upright, forming a column of deepest green foliage. Slow-growing and never spreading more than one-fourth of its height. Very compact.			
Each		Each	
3 to 3½ ft.	\$6 00	1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00		



Spreading Japanese Yew

Thuja · Arborvitæ

Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.

One of the most popular evergreens because it grows well under adverse conditions, and as a specimen or hedge plant it is very attractive. It is inclined to be conical in growth, and while it is not as green during the winter as some of the other varieties, it is one of the most popular because of its many good qualities.

Each		Each	
7 to 9 ft.	\$5 00	4 to 5 ft.	\$3 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 50	3 to 4 ft.	2 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	2 to 3 ft.	1 50

T. occidentalis filicoides. Fernleaf Arborvitæ. A decided pyramidal tree not unlike the regular Pyramidal Arborvitæ, except that the foliage is a deeper green and has a "crinkled" appearance. Slow-growing and very attractive.

Each		Each	
5 to 6 ft.	\$4 50	3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	2 to 3 ft.	2 00

T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Usually develops into a perfect, globe-shaped plant, the spread equaling the height. The foliage is light green and attractive. These are largely used for front-line planting, as specimens in urns or vases, and in formal work where symmetry is especially desired.

Each		Each	
3 ft.	\$3 00	1½ x 2 ft.	\$1 50
2½ x 2½ ft.	2 50	1 to 1½ ft.	1 00
2 x 2½ ft.	2 00		

T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Arborvitæ. Similar to the American Arborvitæ, except that the foliage is golden when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It is by far the best of the American Golden types.

Each		Each	
3 to 3½ ft.	\$3 50	2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00		



Canada Hemlock

Thuja, continued

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. Strikingly attractive, spreading very little at its base and retaining its shape without shearing. The color is deep rich green. Like all Arborvitæ is easy to transplant. For corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings, no dwarf evergreen is quite so popular.

Each		Each	
6 to 7 ft.	\$4 50	3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	2 to 3 ft.	1 50
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	2 to 2½ ft.	1 00

Thuja, continued

T. occidentalis rosenthalii. Rosenthal Arborvitæ. Much like Pyramidal Arborvitæ, being dark green, broader at the base, and slow in growth.

Each		Each	
3½ to 4 ft.	\$4 00	2½ to 3 ft.	\$3 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50		

T. occidentalis vervæneana. Vervæne's Arborvitæ. A true American. Compact in habit, with variegated greenish yellow foliage in spring and summer. Broadly pyramidal in habit; winter color good.

Each		Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$3 00	2 to 3 ft.	\$2 50

T. occidentalis wareana. Ware Arborvitæ. A small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. The darkest green of all the American Arborvitæ. It can be sheared to a perfect globe though if left to develop naturally it is oblong.

Each		Each	
2½ ft.	\$3 00	1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	1 to 1½ ft.	1 50

T. orientalis. Oriental Arborvitæ. This has the typical pressed foliage of the Arborvitæ family, but is inclined to branch erectly, forming "folds" about the stems of the plant. Differs from other varieties in character of growth and appearance. It grows rapidly and can be used where mass effect is wanted, as a specimen, or in a hedge. It shears especially well and should be pruned to make compact growth.

Each		Each	
7 to 8 ft.	\$5 00	5 to 6 ft.	\$3 50
6 to 7 ft.	4 50	4 to 5 ft.	2 50

Tsuga · Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis. Canada Hemlock. We consider the Hemlock the very best of all the evergreens. It grows rapidly in the open lawn, in confined places it adapts itself to all conditions, and if kept sheared can be well used as a foundation plant. If left to develop naturally it has sweeping, pendulous branches that are most graceful, and when sheared it has a soft, billowy appearance that cannot be duplicated with other evergreens. The foliage is always a very deep green, and under adverse circumstances it is more largely planted than any other evergreen. We have a saying here, "When in doubt plant a Hemlock."

Each		Each	
8 to 10 ft.	\$9 00	4 to 5 ft.	\$3 50
7 to 8 ft.	7 00	3 to 4 ft.	2 50
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	2 to 3 ft.	2 00
5 to 6 ft.	4 50	2 to 2½ ft.	1 50

T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. A more pendulous variety than the Canada Hemlock, and of only moderate growth. Foliage a deep green, borne in miniature whorls about the branches. It has proved hardy and quite attractive, and is found in few plantings, thus adding novelty as well as true worth.

Each		Each	
6 to 7 ft.	\$6 00	4 to 5 ft.	\$3 50
5 to 6 ft.	4 50		

A foundation planting like the one here shown is not expensive. Ask our Landscape Department for suggestions.



Trees for Shade and Shelter

WHEN hot summer sun beats down, you long for the welcome shade of a Maple, an Oak, or a broad-spreading Elm. But to have and enjoy such shade and shelter, you must plan ahead. The trees must be planted in fall or spring when the weather is cool. Then the roots take hold, the tree flourishes, and in a surprisingly few seasons the outspreading branches give the protection you desire.

We can supply—at very low prices—large trees that will give immediate effects, as well as smaller specimens from 6 to 15 feet high, which need a little more time to develop after moving to your place. Our trees are well grown, root-pruned, and transplanted several times; they are truly Hillenmeyer standard.

Acer • Maple

Acer dasycarpum. Silver or Water Maple. Because of its quick growth and good foliage, this tree is in great demand. The leaves appear early in spring, are light green on the upper side, silvery beneath, and remain until late fall. Small flowers open before the leaves appear. For planting as temporary trees—that is, alternating between the hardwooded and slower growers, as oaks, elms, sugar maples, gums, etc.—the Silver Maple is highly recommended.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.....	\$3 00	\$13 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	2 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.....	1 75	7 90
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.....	1 25	5 60
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	1 00	4 50

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. Resembles the Sugar Maple in character but with darker and larger foliage, round and spreading in habit of growth. It is really the European Hard Maple and retains this character here. For lawn specimens or shade, to plant on streets, in parks, cemeteries, avenues, or arching over roadways, this tree is highly recommended. Sometimes the trunks are slightly crooked when young, but they overcome this unsightliness in a few years when planted in the open.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.....	\$3 50	\$15 75
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	3 00	13 50
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.....	2 50	11 25
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.....	2 25	10 00
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	1 50	6 75

A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler's Maple. Similar to the Norway Maple, except in early spring the foliage is a bright purple, changing to bronze and then to dull green. In the fall it turns bronze before defoliating.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00

A. rubrum. Red Maple. If it were not for the crooked trunks of this tree, it would prove most attractive as a lawn specimen. The young shoots are bright red in winter. Flowers red, appearing before the leaves, which in fall vie with the oaks, sassafras, gum, sumac, or sugar maples for magnificence in color.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00

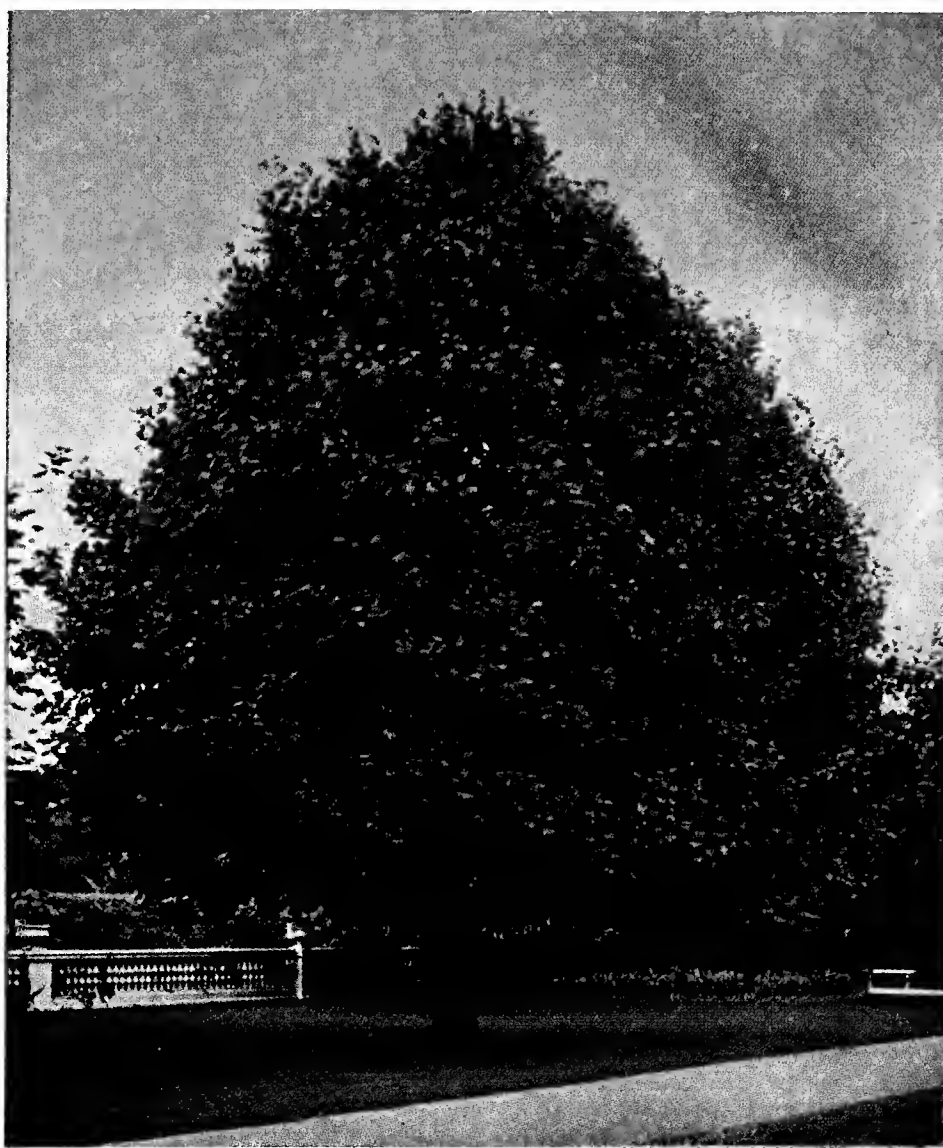
A. saccharum. Sugar Maple. Known everywhere and extremely popular. The tree grows to great size, erect, conical form, is perfectly hardy, withstands any subnormal weather conditions, and is adaptable to nearly all types of soil. The tree yields valuable timber, as well as Maple sugar. Foliage is deep green, turning in fall to indescribable colors.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00

Betula • Birch

Betula alba. European White Birch. Tree of moderately quick growth, erect growing, with terminal branches slightly drooping. Bark almost white. As a specimen tree, and especially contrasted with evergreens, it makes a valuable tree for the lawn. Native of moist places, but will do well when planted on dry ground.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00



A superb specimen of Norway Maple

Betula, continued

B. alba pendula gracilis. Cut-leaf Weeping White Birch. Those who know and admire the distinctive characteristics and beauty of the White Birch know it is unusual and do not expect to find it among ordinary listings of popular trees. It forms a pyramidal tree of moderately rapid growth, and as it grows older the younger branches become pendulous, drooping decidedly toward the ground. We have splendid specimens that are offered at a very low price.

	Each	Each
10 to 12 ft.....	\$3 50	8 to 10 ft.....\$3 00

B. lenta. Sweet Birch. Grows 30 to 50 feet high and has attractive, somewhat reddish bark. The catkins are conspicuous in the spring. Tree makes an upright, compact specimen.

	Each	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 50	7 to 9 ft.....\$2 00

B. nigra. River Birch. This is a native tree with darker bark, but in foliage and general characteristics resembles the other Birches.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00

Catalpa

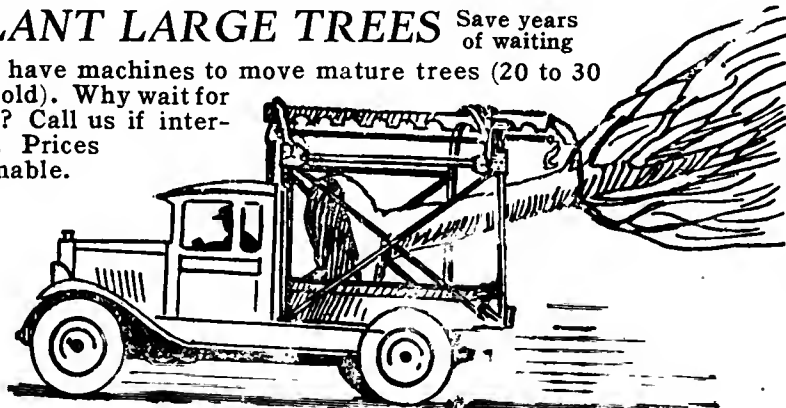
Catalpa bungei. Umbrella Tree. A familiar round-headed dwarf tree grafted on straight stem resembling an umbrella. Usually used in pairs. 2-year heads, \$2 each, \$9 for 5.

C. speciosa. Known as Western Catalpa. Thousands have been planted for timber. Rapid growing.

	Each	Five		Each	Five
10 to 12 ft.....	\$1 75	\$7 90	8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 25	\$5 60

PLANT LARGE TREES

Save years of waiting
We have machines to move mature trees (20 to 30 years old). Why wait for shade? Call us if interested. Prices reasonable.



Carpinus • Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana. Hornbeam or Blue Beech. This attractive, slow-growing tree deserves wider planting. In foliage it resembles the native Beech but is much more compact and graceful in habit of growth. The terminal growth has a reddish cast, and foliage colors scarlet to orange-yellow in the fall. Fine where a small, compact specimen is wanted.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00

Cladrastis • Yellow-wood

Cladrastis lutea. So called because the wood was formerly used to make a yellow dye. A native tree of spreading habit, with foliage generally resembling the ash. It produces great drooping panicles of white pea-like blossoms not unlike wisteria. Foliage brilliant yellow in autumn.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00

Celtis • Hackberry

Celtis mississippiensis. The native Hackberry is one of our best trees. It is not rapid in growth but is comparatively free of disease and reaches a height of 40 to 60 feet. Grows on either dry or wet soil, and the fruits are attractive to birds and children.

	Each
10 to 12 ft.	\$3 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 50

Cercis • Judas Tree

Cercis canadensis. Redbud or Judas Tree. Spring's early harbinger, blooming in April, and literally covered with red or pink blooms before the leaves appear. It is a small, shapely tree, with large, deep green leaves. May be used in heavy mass-planting of shrubs, with white-flowering dogwood or against evergreens or white birch, to furnish contrast.

	Each	Five
8 to 10 ft.	\$2 00	\$9 00
7 to 9 ft.	1 75	7 90
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	6 25
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	4 50

Special prices on quantity lots



Pink-flowering Dogwood. No other spring-flowering tree is quite so boldly beautiful

Cornus • Dogwood

Cornus florida. White-flowering Dogwood. A native tree, well known to everyone. It is beautiful all the year, and there is hardly a woody plant quite as useful as our native Dogwood. Its blossoms are conspicuous, coming early in the spring. The foliage is attractive all summer, and in the fall colors beautifully, with red berries that hang on most of the winter. It can be used as a specimen, or in groups as a background for shrub borders. In contrast with bright, flowering plants like redbud, it is especially showy.

	Each	Five
7 to 8 ft. Transplanted specimens.	\$2 50	\$11 25
6 to 7 ft. Transplanted specimens.	2 00	9 00
5 to 6 ft. Transplanted specimens.	1 50	6 75
4 to 5 ft. Transplanted specimens.	1 25	5 60
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	4 50

B.&B., 25 cts. extra.

C. florida rubra. Pink-flowering Dogwood. This is not a new or uncommon tree but one too often overlooked as a means for beautifying home-grounds. Dogwood blossoms are everywhere loved for their fresh beauty and welcomed as one of the earliest signs of spring. The common white variety may be better known, but this pink-flowering type affords the loveliest display. Our trees are shipped balled and burlapped to insure safe and sure growth. Once started, they need but simple care. Like the white-flowering kind, the leaves of this Dogwood color attractively in the fall.

	Each
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.	\$3 75
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.	2 75
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	2 25

Fraxinus • Ash

Blue, Green, and American Ash. We offer these three varieties which are not unlike in appearance and which are all native. The whole group is desirably successful in dry, moist, and lime soils. These should be more generally planted, especially in the paddock and for reforestation purposes.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.	\$3 50	\$15 75
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.	3 00	13 50
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.	2 50	11 25
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.	2 25	10 00
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.	1 50	6 75

Ginkgo • Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba. A deciduous, cone-bearing tree allied to the pine family. On close examination of the leaves, one will note the aborted pine needles bound together into a solid leaf. It is of Asiatic origin and carries with it the indescribable oriental appearance in the shape and position of its branches, leaves, character of growth and color of bark. Perfectly hardy, and here and in the East is largely used for avenue tree. Large sizes available also.

	Each	Five
7 to 9 ft.	\$2 50	\$11 25
6 to 8 ft.	2 00	9 00

Gymnocladus • Kentucky Coffee Tree

Gymnocladus dioica. A native of noble proportions, growing rather irregular in shape, with blue-green foliage. Resembles the walnut tree. Fine for heavy clay soils.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal.	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal.	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal.	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.	2 00	9 00

HALESIA. Silver Bell. See page 6 for description.

Juglans • Walnut

Juglans cinerea. Butternut. This native tree is perhaps the most precocious of the nut-bearing trees. It is rapid in growth, quickly making a round-headed tree. If you want nuts quickly, plant Butternuts.

	Each	Five
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 75	\$7 90
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	6 25
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	4 50

J. nigra. Black Walnut. One of the noblest of our native forest trees and in great demand for planting.

	Each	Five
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 75	\$7 90
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	6 25
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	4 50

Koelreuteria • Varnish Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata. Frequently called "Golden Rain Tree" because of the many yellow blossoms. It grows 20 to 30 feet high, and is of globular shape. In its young stages it is not so shapely but develops into an interesting specimen. The terminal growth has a reddish cast and the foliage a good green throughout the summer.

	Each	Five
7 to 9 ft.	\$1 75	\$7 90
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	6 25
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	5 60



Flowers of Tulip Tree
(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Liquidambar · Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. Another native tree not appreciated. It is not of rapid growth nor especially easy to transplant, but the glossy foliage in summer, the brilliant color in the fall, and the unusual appearance of the young branches with corky bark in the winter are considerations that make it especially valuable.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal....	2 00	9 00

Liriodendron · Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Poplar. Belongs to the Magnolia family, and is one of the finest native trees, growing to be very large, and bearing tulip-shaped, yellowish blossoms. Its leaves are large and a very dark green. Grows quickly after it becomes established.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$3 50	\$15 75
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal....	3 00	13 50
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	2 50	11 25
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	2 25	10 00
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal....	1 50	6 75

Malus, Flowering Crab. See page 7.

Morus · Mulberry

Morus alba pendula. Weeping Mulberry. A very odd tree, made attractive by its long sweeping branches that touch the ground. It is grafted on its parent stock, Russian Mulberry, and is entirely free of all diseases. Bears some fruit. 2-yr. heads, \$2.50 each, \$11.25 for 5.

M. tatarica. Russian Mulberry. This makes a round-headed tree, quick of growth and with profuse foliage. It is wonderfully productive of fruit and for anyone wishing to attract birds, it cannot be surpassed. If planted in chicken runs it will produce fruit for several months. This fruit is considerably smaller than our native variety but the tree bears so profusely that it is visible for a considerable distance.

	Each	Five
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 75	\$7 90
7 to 9 ft.....	1 50	6 75

Magnolia

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A well-known native of our mountains, conical in shape and with large, glaucous leaves, making it attractive. The flowers are fragrant, usually a dull white color, followed by elongated green seed-clusters which later turn coral. Very satisfactory.

	Each	Five
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 25	\$10 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 75	7 90

M. grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. This is a purely Southern Magnolia and while it usually reaches a medium height it does not do well on limestone soil. It seems to thrive best in moist, porous soils, and demands an abundance of fertility. Where it does succeed, planters are well repaid, the white flowers being especially large, attractive, and very fragrant. They are followed by scarlet seeds.

	Each	Five
6 to 7 ft.....	\$5 00	\$22 50
5 to 6 ft.....	3 50	15 75
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	13 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	12 25

M. soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. See page 7.

M. glauca. Sweet Bay. See page 7.



Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

Platanus · Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis. A native sometimes thought too common to plant. However, where a tree for quick effect is wanted, one clean in habit of growth, luxuriant of foliage and easy to transplant, this lesson of Nature in distributing it so liberally should be accepted. The bark is silvery or grayish in winter; the leaves hold on well, and for avenue, street, lawn, and paddock shade the Sycamore can be used satisfactorily.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$3 00	\$13 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal....	2 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	1 75	7 90
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	1 25	5 60
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal....	1 00	4 50

P. orientalis. European Plane Tree. Similar to our native variety, but not quite so rapid in growth, and the leaves are not quite so large and coarse and bark is gray instead of white. A general favorite for quick maturing trees, and for city planting it is excellent. Reaches a height of 70 to 80 feet. Sizes and prices same as for *P. occidentalis*, above.

Nyssa · Sour Gum

Nyssa sylvatica. Tupelo Gum. One of the finest trees known for fall coloring. It has long, narrow, glossy leaves and is rather slow-growing. Very attractive at all seasons. Not often offered nursery grown, and these are bargain prices.

	Each	Five
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3 00	\$13 50
6 to 8 ft.....	2 50	11 25
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 75	7 90

Oxydendrum. See page 7.

Populus · Poplar

Populus nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. A tall, slender tree of rapid growth, reaching great height, and not to be confused with Carolina Poplar. Specimens often reach 50 feet, with a spread of less than 10 feet, and for this reason when trees are needed for narrow places, between buildings, congested lawns, narrow avenues, Lombardy Poplar may be used to advantage. Because of its great height and quick growth it is commendable for backgrounds of buildings, to add character to plantings or to offset straight or bare lines; for screening unsightly views, fire protection from close buildings, or windbreaks—and for all quick effects we unhesitatingly recommend this variety. A false impression prevails that it sheds its leaves early, but this is a misapprehension, as the tree is healthy in growth and foliage.

	Each	Five
10 to 12 ft., 1½-in. cal....	\$1 15	\$5 25
8 to 10 ft., 1¼-in. cal....	1 00	4 25
7 to 9 ft., 1-in. cal....	80	3 75
6 to 8 ft., ¾-in. cal....	60	2 75
5 to 6 ft., ½-in. cal....	45	2 00

P. bolleana. Bolleana Poplar. Just because the Carolina Poplar is an enormous weed and nothing else, one should not discriminate against all of the Poplar family. Bolleana Poplar has glittering green leaves, silvered underneath, and makes an attractive display against the sky when they are set in motion by a gentle breeze. The bark is gray, giving a pleasing winter effect. It is a swift-growing, slender, columnar tree, a little wider than Lombardy Poplar, which it resembles at a distance and for which it should be used as a substitute.

	Each	Five
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	7 90
7 to 9 ft.....	1 50	6 75



Lombardy Poplars

Prunus • Flowering Cherries

Prunus subhirtella pendula. Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry. As a lawn tree this can hardly be excelled. Its sweeping, pendulous branches are literally studded with pink bloom early in spring. An ornament in any lawn. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each.

P. serrulata. Japanese Flowering Cherry. Blooming in April, they are the earliest trees in blossom. No other flowering tree has the beauty of these wonders of the Orient. As the demand increases our variety list will grow, but the ones named here are the choicest. Like all Cherries, they are shallow-rooted and do not necessarily have to have rich ground in which to thrive.

Naden. Large, double, blush-pink variety. Midseason. Tree of medium growth.

Shirofugen. Very large, double, pinkish white flowers.

Kanzan. Deep pink, shading into old-rose; late; very double.

5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each, \$11.25 for 5. B.&B. 25c. extra

Quercus • Oak

Quercus macrocarpa. Burr or Mossy-Cup Oak. A native variety of slow growth, but becomes a stately tree well covered with thick, dark green foliage of heavy texture. For permanency it has no superior. Prefers a moist or deep soil.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. Of all the Oaks this is preferred. Perfectly symmetrical from the base branches up. Foliage a shining green, deeply cut, and in fall of wondrous colors, a combination for beauty, symmetry and durability not found in any other tree. It is the easiest of the Oaks to transplant, more rapid of growth, and may be used in any capacity, whether shade, specimen, avenue, cemetery, or park tree. If one is a little patient the reward is commensurate. We are very partial to it, and when a hardwood tree is wanted for any location we **unhesitatingly recommend the Pin Oak.** If you knew it as we do you would be equally enthused.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00



Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)

Quercus, continued

Q. phellos. Willow Oak. A tree of compact habit, much smaller than most Oaks. Blackish green, shining foliage, almost evergreen. As the name implies, will stand moisture but will grow anywhere. Unusual here for specimen tree.

	Each	Five
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3 00	\$13 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	11 25

Q. rubra. Red Oak. Not as compact as the Pin Oak, equally as rapid, not difficult to transplant, and a very satisfactory tree. Leaves purplish red in autumn, and the tree will grow on any type of soil.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00

Salix • Willow

Salix babylonica. Weeping Willow. A tree of stately appearance, with long, pendent branches swaying their silvery foliage in every breeze. Quick to take hold when transplanted, and will give a finish to a lawn not obtained by any other tree. This, too, makes a good screen, and whether planted on moist or dry ground, thrives with unusual vigor.

	Each	Five
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00	\$9 00
7 to 9 ft.....	1 75	7 90
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	6 75

S. caprea. Pussy Willow. See page 8 for description and price.

Sorbus • Mountain-Ash

Sorbus aucuparia. European Mountain-Ash. While this tree naturally does better in cooler climates, it will, in our latitude, grow 20 to 30 feet in height. Almost everyone has seen and admired the Mountain-Ash with its great clusters of scarlet berries that appear in summer and early fall. The leaves are small, somewhat resembling the locust. But when the tree is full of bright red fruit it affords a magnificent display. 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each.

Taxodium • Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum. The great lumber tree of the Far South, but native and perfectly at home here. Will grow in dry or wet soil and blends well in either deciduous or evergreen plantings. The light green foliage is needle-like and the general shape of the tree resembles a spruce. Considered slow-growing, but very symmetrical and as durable as an oak, in fact the lumber is called the "wood eternal."

	Each	Five
7 to 9 ft.....	\$2 50	\$11 25
6 to 8 ft.....	2 00	9 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 75	7 90

Tilia • Linden

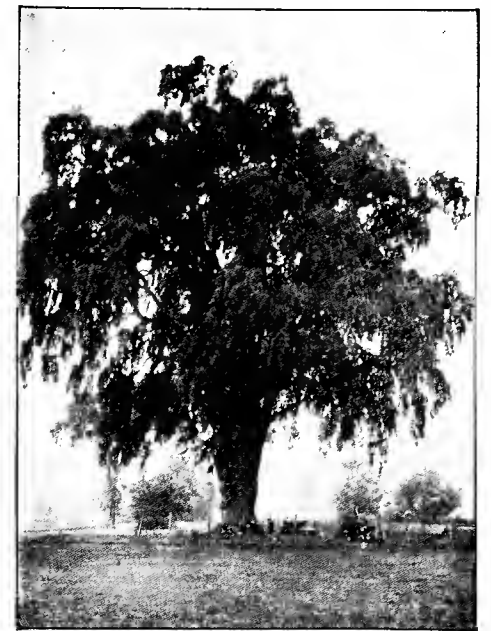
Tilia americana. American Linden. Sometimes known as Basswood. This native tree is very attractive and will grow rapidly when planted in low ground. The leaves are distinctly larger than other varieties. Branches pendulous in habit of growth. Makes an excellent shade tree under favorable conditions.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$5 00	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	3 00	13 50
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	2 00	9 00

Plant Large Trees

SAVE YEARS OF WAITING

We have machines to move mature trees 20 to 30 years old. Why wait for shade? Call us if interested. Prices reasonable.



American Elm

Tilia, continued

T. vulgaris. European Linden. Similar to the American Linden, except the leaves are smaller, and the tree is more compact, developing into a more shapely specimen.

	Each	Five
8 to 10 ft.	\$2 50	11 25
7 to 9 ft.	2 00	9 00

Ulmus • Elm

Ulmus americana. American Elm. A vigorous native tree. It is rapid in growth, with long, spreading, and pendent branches forming giant arches over roads and streets; as a lawn tree is quick to make a marked effect. The wood is tough, the leaves are moderate in size, and make a permanent tree for shade. The beetle that defoliates the European Elms usually avoids these.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$3 50	\$15 75
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	3 00	13 50
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	2 50	11 25
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	2 25	10 00
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	1 50	6 75

U. foliacea suberosa. Cork-barked Elm. Except for the interesting cork formation on every branch, this tree in growth, foliage, and general characteristics is exactly like any American Elm. If an odd or special tree is desired this may be used. Prices same as American Elm.

U. americana moline. Moline Elm. We graft this type because its singular upright characteristics make it invaluable in narrow spaces where a slender yet vigorous tree is wanted. Its clean growth, large, deep green, heavily plaited leaves, added to its sturdiness and solidity, will make it increasingly popular when it becomes known. We have a fine stock and invite your inspection.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$6 00	\$27 00
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	4 50	20 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	3 50	15 75
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	3 00	13 50

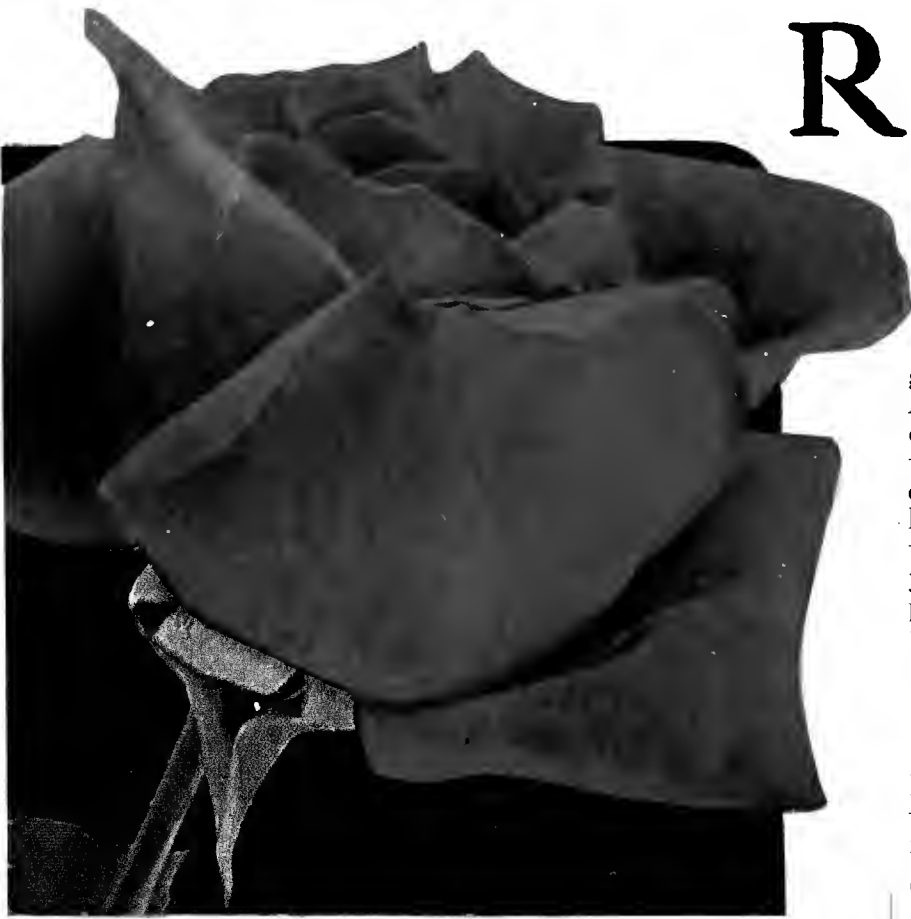
U. pumila. Chinese Elm. A new, rapid-growing tree that does especially well in difficult situations, like city soot and gasses, dry and poor ground, narrow street plots, etc. Leaves smaller than our native Elm, habit more pendent and, of course, much more rapid. Only drawback possible is sleet-damage and Elm-beetle injury. Plant for twenty to thirty years duration. We have the North China strain only and it will make up as quickly as a willow.

	Each	Five
12 to 15 ft., 2½-in. cal....	\$3 00	\$13 50
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal.....	2 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾-in. cal....	1 75	7 90
8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. cal....	1 25	5 60
7 to 9 ft., 1¼-in. cal.....	1 00	4 50

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

You are entitled to deduct 10 per cent from "each" prices for any 5 or more trees, any assortment.

ROSES to make your



E. G. Hill

De Luxe Roses

No. 1, 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$3.50 for 5, unless noted

Autumn. HT. Short buds of burnt-orange, opening to medium-sized, very double blooms, stained and splashed with red, orange, and shades of pink. The name "Autumn" describes it. Foliage very deep green and healthy.

Caledonia. HT. Purest white, perfectly formed buds on strong stems, opening to large flowers that retain their form until petals fall. No white Rose can surpass this; perfect variety.

E. G. Hill. HT. A great red Rose. Massive blooms of deep crimson and scarlet, velvety on inside. Splendid for cutting. Foliage unusually healthy. Of vigorous habit.

Leonard Barron. HT. Shell-pink, with salmon blending. Immense flowers, very double, and a most fragrant Rose. Plant very vigorous; foliage good. \$1 each, \$4.50 for 5.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. HT. Next to Radianee this is surely an outstanding performer. Flowers large, a deep shade of pink, staying long on the plant. Seldom out of bloom.

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont. HT. Winner of more gold medals than any other outdoor Rose. Long-pointed, rich red-gold buds, opening to well-formed blossoms that hold long. Foliage ornamental, healthy, and disease-resistant.

Souvenir de Mme. C. Chambard. HT. Long-pointed, coral buds, opening to large, fragrant, double flowers with peach tint, borne on strong stems. Fine for cutting. Excellent foliage. \$1 each, \$4.50 for 5.

For Parcel Post and Insurance on Roses

ADD

For 5 Roses	30 cents
For 10 Roses	45 cents
For 25 Roses	\$1.00

Barely 10 per cent of the Roses carried in northern catalogues do well in this section. Those we list here have, with a few exceptions, been tested on our own grounds, and are dependable. As Roses, if treated as they deserve, last for many years, they merit the high regard they enjoy. No flower is so deeply loved, and because of their continuance their cost over several years is not as great as that of a perennial border, while the satisfaction they give is unique.



Willowmere

New Patented Roses

The four Roses that follow are protected by United States Plant Patents, and are sold uniformly throughout the country at the same prices. We, in common with other nurserymen, act merely as distributors.

COUNTESS VANDAL. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 38.) Copper, pink, and gold; long-pointed buds. Much like Edith Nellie Perkins. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

MARY HART. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 8.) Everblooming deep red Talisman. Superior in bud. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

SOUVENIR. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 25.) The golden Talisman. Rich deep yellow. Excellent for cutting. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

NIGRETTE. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 87.) "The Black Rose of Sangerhausen." Has been widely publicized as the darkest of all Roses. Seems nearly black from a distance; actually is deep maroon with velvety black sheen. Very free blooming; very fragrant. Promises to be an outstanding novelty. \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Tried and Tested Roses

50 cts. each, \$2.25 for 5

Betty Uprichard. HT. Two-color, copper-red buds, opening into semi-double, salmon-pink blooms. A good bloomer and an outstanding variety.

Charles K. Douglas. HT. A top-notch, semi-double, scarlet-erimson Rose. Strong plant with good foliage. Exceedingly well liked.

Dame Edith Helen. HT. One of the largest and most perfectly shaped pink Roses known. Flowers uniformly well shaped. Has attracted unstinted praise. The most perfumed of all pink Roses.

Edith Nellie Perkins. HT. One of the best. Long-pointed buds of cream, orange, and pink, overspread with a gold flush. Very prolific flowering; strong grower. Foliage healthy.

Etoile de Hollande. HT. It is said that this is the best red Hybrid Tea. Its gigantic flowers of velvety crimson color hold up remarkably well, getting lighter in shade instead of "bluing" with age. Thrives everywhere and produces a fine lot of blooms throughout the season.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen; White American Beauty). HP. A wonderful Rose in bud or full bloom. It produces great masses of large, pure white flowers in June and regularly during the summer. Perhaps the best white in existence.

Golden Dawn. HT. Large, straw-yellow buds opening to pale lemon-yellow, double flowers, with slight old-rose markings. Rarely out of bloom. Bronzy foliage, free of disease.

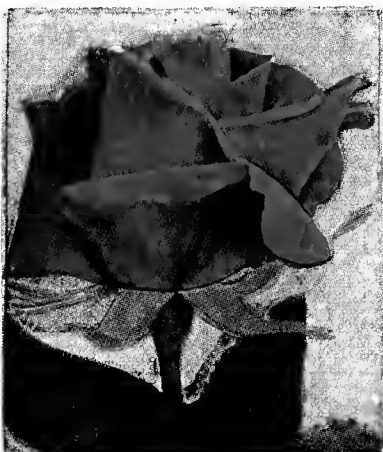
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. Well-formed, cream-colored buds that open into white flowers. Free blooming and hardy.

Lady Hillingdon. T. A most popular apricot-yellow Rose. Very fragrant and free flowering. Protect in winter.

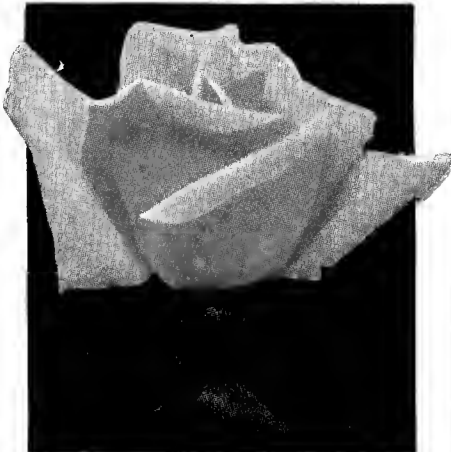
Margaret McGredy. HT. Brilliant red petals on hinges of deep gold. Attractive foliage. Continuous blooms of a novel shade.

Miss Rowena Thom. HT. A vigorous-growing, very prolific bloomer, producing large, rose-pink flowers with delicate yellow shadings. Good.

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. Famous salmon-pink sport of Radianee, with all its good qualities. No other Rose has just the same lovely color.



Etoile de Hollande



Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont

Garden glow with Color



Mrs. Henry Bowles

Mrs. E. P. Thom. HT. Superior yellow garden Rose. The fine long buds are perfectly shaped. Flowers rich lemon-yellow. Very vigorous and a constant cropper.

President Herbert Hoover. HT. Regardless of your political affiliations, you will like this Rose. It is maroon, orange and gold, rioting in a most contrasting fashion. Long-pointed buds; rigid stems. A fine garden Rose, blooming well in the autumn. By far the best of its color and superior to Talisman as an outdoor Rose.

Radiance. HT. This is a most reliable Rose. It has no serious faults and is the best variety for this section. Brilliant rose-pink buds opening into well-formed blooms with silver tints on reverse of the

petals. Blossoms are fragrant and plant makes vigorous growth. Our most outstanding reliable Rose.

Red Radiance. HT. Read the description of Radiance and apply the good things said of it to this variety, except the color, which is a deep rose-red. Blooms until frost and is the best all-round red Rose in existence.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet. HT. A famous French Rose of high golden yellow color, good in bud and when fully open. Good foliage.

Willowmere. HT. Has long-pointed buds of brilliant pink with golden tinge. Makes a vigorous plant of upright growth and is a continuous bloomer.



Lady Hillingdon

Dwarf or Polyantha Roses

50 cts. each, \$2.25 for 5

Gruss an Aachen. Bud salmon, opening to orange-salmon at center, shading to white at the edges; slightly fragrant. Plants grow 15 to 18 inches high. Continuous bloomer and excellent for borders or massing.

Ellen Poulsen. Single, bright rose-pink flowers borne in large heads on dwarf, compact, bushy plants. Blooms persistently.

Erna Teschendorff. Bright red, semi-double flowers in large clusters on medium-dwarf plants, seldom over 14 inches high. Continuous bloomer and excellent for border, edging, or massing.

Everblooming Climbing Roses

Blaze. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 10.) A scarlet climber like Paul's Scarlet Climber, but which blooms recurrently. Grows vigorously. Excellent foliage. (Has been only fairly successful in Kentucky.) \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

New Dawn. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 1.) The best of the patented everblooming climbers tested here. Identical in bloom to Dr. W. Van Fleet. The shell-pink flowers may be cut throughout the summer. \$1.50 each.

Annual Blooming Climbers

50 cts. each, \$2.25 for 5, except Golden Climber

American Pillar. Tremendous growth and permanent, glossy foliage. Most popular single climber. Huge clusters of brilliant pink flowers with white centers.

Chaplin's Pink Climber. Flowers clear pink, with yellow stamens, borne in clusters of 8 to 12. Valuable.

Christine Wright. Hardy but not so vigorous growing as some of the climbers, yet bearing an occasional flower through the season. First to bloom and a delightful clear pink.

Climbing American Beauty. From its name you imply its general characteristics. Extremely beautiful in bud and flowers of light crimson; very fragrant.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Large flowers of exquisite flesh-pink, borne on long stems, making it fine for cutting. Marvelous foliage. A favorite with Rose-growers.

Gardenia. A fine Rose with glossy foliage that is the last to fall. Buds rich creamy yellow, opening a pleasing yellow that fades to cream. Very desirable.

Golden Climber (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James). U. S. Plant Patent No. 28. Called by originators "The Hybrid Tea Flowering Climber." Not everblooming, but hardiest of the yellows. Large flowers of a beautiful outstanding shade of yellow. \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Annual Blooming Climbers, continued

Mary Wallace. An outstanding, large-flowered climber. Clear brilliant pink flowers on long stems. Vigorous grower.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Known as "Spanish Beauty." Bright bouquet of gorgeous silver-pink flowers of unusual color-charm. Flowers on 12 to 15-inch stems. Hardy. Vigorous grower.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The most popular red-flowering climber of the day. Flowers a vivid scarlet-red that can be "seen a mile." Holds its color to the last. Very hardy and vigorous.

Primrose. A new hardy climber bearing large, double, canary-yellow flowers in great profusion. Everyone who has it is enthusiastic over its merits.

Silver Moon. With all the new introductions, this still holds its place among the whites. Flowers are semi-double and large. The showy yellow stamens make it doubly attractive. Very vigorous and has fine foliage.

Shrub Roses

2-year plants, 50 cts. each, \$2.25 for 5

Hugonis. Commonly called the "Golden Rose of China." Without doubt this is the finest Shrub Rose known. Blooms in May and produces a mass of single, yellow, cup-shaped flowers that cover the arching branches to the very tips. The foliage is deep green, finely cut, and covers the canes. Unsurpassed for mass effects. Use as a shrub and you will not be disappointed, for it is not only fine as the earliest Rose to bloom, but beautiful in foliage all summer.



Mrs. E. P. Thom



Margaret McGredy

Hardy Garden Plants That Bloom for Years

You will like these old-time flowers because they are so easy to grow, so bright in color, and give flowers so freely. While we call them "old-time" they are not old-fashioned—with nearly all there have been great increases in size of bloom and additions to the colors. These changes put the Hardy Perennials among the foremost plants for modern gardens. All listed in this department are reliable in every way, and with a proper selection you may have flowers from early spring to late autumn.



Aster, Mauve Cushion

Anchusa

Anchusa italica (A. azurea). Bright blue flowers in May and June with a second blooming in autumn. An extremely desirable perennial where a tall-growing plant is needed. 5 feet.

A. myosotidiflora. A charming, dwarf perennial from Russia with a mass of striking blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots. Foliage extremely good after flowering season is over. Grows in shade, sun, the rocky, or border and is very hardy. 12 in.

Anemone. See page 24.

Aquilegia • Columbine

This is the daintiest of the spring flowers for cutting purposes. Will grow either in semi-shade or full sunlight. Blooms over a long period and is invaluable for the border. Our plants are **Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Strain**, acknowledged to be the cream of Long-spurred Columbine types. As they do not come true from seed, we offer only mixed colors. Try these and see the difference over the common types heretofore sold.

Artemisia

Artemisia, Silver King. A striking silver-leaved plant. Nothing in foliage plants more effective. Can be lavishly used in bouquets or floral combinations. Growing to a height of 3 feet or more is most effective in the border. Has some use for winter decorations too.

Hardy Asters

St. Egwin. Rosy pink. Compact habit; free-blooming. September. 2½ ft.

Climax. Tall, pyramidal spikes of large light lavender-blue flowers. Excellent cut-flower. September, October. 5 ft.

Mauve Cushion. Japanese type. Forms circular, cushion-like plant. Flowers delicate mauve. Profuse bloomer. Best. October, November. 9 in.

Baptisia • False Indigo

Baptisia australis. Dark blue, pea-shaped or lupine-like flowers in May and June. Makes vigorous foliage and can be used in front of shrubby borders or wall garden. 2 to 3 ft.

High-Quality Perennials at Hard-Times Prices

15 cts. each, 80 cts. for 6, \$1.60 per doz., \$12.50 per 100, except as noted
All 30-ct. varieties, 5 for \$1.25

Boltonia

Boltonia latisquama. Allied to the hardy asters and similar in foliage and flower. Very graceful in habit and suited for the border or wild garden. Flowers are pink, tinged lavender, in late summer.

Campanula • Canterbury Bell

Another garden favorite. Blossoms borne on long stems in many shades and colors. Partial shade and rich soil produce the better blossoms. This is a biennial, but should be in every garden. May, June. 2½ to 3 ft.

Chrysanthemums

These are hardy and most attractive when in bloom in September and October. In planting hardy 'Mums try to group them, as some seasons it may be necessary to save from early frost by covering. The very attractive flowers are borne in large quantities. 2 to 3 ft. **White, Red, Pink, or Yellow.**

Korean Chrysanthemum. A new 'Mum of assured hardiness from Korea. White flowers with golden centers, turning to a tinted pink. Blooms over a long period in fall. 2 ft.

Coreopsis

A beautiful and graceful yellow flower, desirable for cutting or for the border. After blooming the seed may be cut away and a secondary blossoming will follow all through the summer. June to August. 2 to 3 ft.

Delphinium • Larkspur

Delphinium, Belladonna, Light Blue. The praises of this variety have been sung by every lover of the hardy border. Light turquoise-blue flowers are borne in spikes, the first coming in June. These may be cut away and young growth will start from the crown, producing blossoms all summer. Mulch lightly, as crown sometimes rots in winter. 3 to 4 ft.

D., Bellamosum, Dark Blue. This is an improved dark blue with all the other characteristics of the preceding. June to September. 3 ft.

D., English Hybrids. Tall; often 4 to 5 feet high, and in all shades of light and dark blue. June to September.

Dicentra. See page 24.

Digitalis • Foxglove

This biennial is an old garden favorite. The flowers are borne on long stems (3 to 4 feet), and during their period of blossom are the most attractive thing in a border. The plants are not offered as to color, but are mixed seed from best plants. They are, ordinarily, very easy to grow, thriving in loose, rich soil. May, June.

Doronicum • Leopards-bane

Large, bright yellow, Marguerite-like flowers 2½ to 3 inches across in May. Has a distinct color and flower character. Very conspicuous in the border and keeps exceedingly long in water when used as a cut-flower.

Funkia • Plantain Lily

Pure white flowers with large, showy leaves. Especially fine for shady spots. July, August. 1 to 2 ft. Special price, 30 cts. each.

Gaillardia • Blanket Flower

Will grow anywhere, bearing large quantities of yellow flowers flecked and marked with crimson and brown. Starting in June, there are blossoms all summer. One of the most desirable plants for the home-garden and the flowers are valued for cutting. 2 to 3 ft.

Gypsophila • Baby's Breath

Gypsophila paniculata. Tiny white flowers with slight pink coloring—almost a mist of feathery bloom. Attractive and useful to "soften" stiff-stem flowers in bouquets and desirable for drying for similar use in winter. May, June. 2½ to 3 ft.

G. paniculata flore-pleno. Double Baby's Breath. Masses of minute white blossoms, similar to the above, except double. These are grafted plants. 30 cts. each.



Delphinium, English Hybrids

Helenium · Sneezewort

Helenium, Riverton Gem. Old-gold, suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower-red. August to October. 3 to 4 ft.

Heliopsis**Orange Sunflower**

Heliopsis pitcheriana. Allied to the perennial sunflower, bearing large, deep golden yellow flowers about 2 inches across and useful as cut-flowers. Blooms in August when flowers are scarce. A very hardy plant.

Hemerocallis · Day Lily

A very hardy perennial, belonging to the lily family. Plants have long, narrow leaves, very graceful, and are comparatively permanent plants. Can be naturalized or left to develop in clumps. Really more satisfactory than the bulbous lilies.

Hemerocallis flava. Lemon Lily. Sweet-scented; full; clear yellow. June. 2½ ft.

H., Kwanso. Double; rich golden bronze flowers in July and August.

H. thunbergi. Flowers in July, a month later than *H. flava*, which it resembles. Pale yellow blossoms. 2 to 3 ft.

Heuchera. See page 25.

Hibiscus · Mallow Marvels

Larger and more brilliant than the old forms. Plants frequently grow 5 feet and during July and August produce flowers 8 to 10 inches across, especially if given water. We can furnish in **White, Light Pink, Deep Pink, and Red.** Order by color.

Hollyhocks

Everyone knows them with their long spikes of multicolored flowers. Borne in profusion as they are, there is no wonder they are so largely used. Bloom in June and July, so absolutely hardy that they will take care of themselves.

Hardy Grasses

Eulalia japonica. A hardy grass of robust growth with light green leaves. Used largely for background or centers of beds. 5 to 6 ft.

E. gracillima. This is the most graceful of grasses, and therefore most popular. For individual or mass planting it is unexcelled. 3 to 4 ft.

E. variegata. Long, narrow leaves with prominent white stripe. Medium grower.

E. zebrina. Similar to *E. japonica*, being, as the name indicates, cross-striped with white.



Hardy Phlox

Iberis · Hardy Candytuft

A dwarf plant, with evergreen foliage which is completely hidden by the mass of blooms in early spring. One of the best rockery or edging plants. 8 to 10 in.

Lathyrus · Perennial Pea

Lathyrus latifolius. A hardy, robust-growing vine with fine foliage. Flowers in shades of pink are borne continuously from June to frost.

Linum · Flax

Linum perenne. Another desirable plant for the border or rockery, with light, graceful foliage. Blooms a good part of the summer. We offer the blue variety only. 2 ft.

Mertensia · Bluebells

Mertensia virginica. These beautiful Virginia Bluebells are classed as wild flowers. They bloom in early spring and are a delightful blue fading to pinkish shades. Plants thrive in shady locations. Better planted in the fall. 12 to 18 in.

Pentstemon · Beard-Tongue

Pentstemon torreyi. A variety with tall spikes of bright-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

Phlox. See page 25.

Pinks

Hardy double variety of Perennial Pinks, often called Florists' Pinks. Blooms profusely in June. Valuable for rockery and border. 12 in. Mixed colors.

Platycodon

Platycodon grandiflorum japonicum. Japanese Bellflower. The attractive flowers that appear in July are often 3 inches across and come in succession for several weeks. 2½ to 3 ft. **Blue.**

Papaver · Poppy

Papaver orientale. Oriental Poppy. These bloom with the peonies and their vivid scarlet flowers are the joy and admiration of everyone. Plant a few of our divisions and have flowers the first season. We advise fall planting only. 2 to 3 ft.

P. orientale, Mrs. Perry. A pink variety of a most attractive shade with dark markings. Special price, 30 cts. each.

Pyrethrum · Painted Daisy

One of the most desirable and attractive perennials, blooming in May and June. We list only pink shades. 2 to 3 ft.

Salvia

Salvia azurea. Pretty sky-blue flowers in great profusion. August, September. 3 to 4 ft.

Scabiosa

Fine border plants preferring well-drained locations. Excellent for cut-flowers. Last long when cut and are of a pleasing shade of lavender. June to September. 18 to 24 in.

Sedum · Stonecrop

Thick, cactus-like leaves that are attractive from early spring. Flat, terminal clusters of pink flowers in August and September.

**High-Quality Perennials
at Hard-Times Prices**

15 cts. each, 80 cts. for 6, \$1.60 per doz.,
\$12.50 per 100, except as noted
All 30-ct. varieties, 5 for \$1.25



Shasta Daisies

Shasta Daisies

Alaska. A very fine type with large, glistening white flowers. May, June.

Early Shasta. This is the hardiest of the lot and once established will become permanent. The flowers are small and not unlike field daisies except purer white and stronger stems. Will keep a week or longer as cut-flowers.

Mrs. C. Lothian Bell. Has very large, perfectly formed, white flowers that bloom over a very long period. Preferred by many.

Sweet William

Another good old-fashioned plant, so well known that description is not necessary. Flowers in June and is a picture with its white, violet and crimson blossoms. No old-fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers. 18 to 24 in.

Newport Pink. These are similar to the Sweet William save in color. All are light salmon-pink.

Tritoma · Red-Hot Poker

The flower-spikes are bright red cone-like heads that protrude several feet above the drooping green leaves. It is rather unusual and attractive. July until frost. 2 to 3 ft.

Veronica

Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Blue flower-spikes that are fine for cutting. Perfectly hardy. July to September. 2 ft.

Vinca

Vinca minor. Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle. An old-fashioned trailing evergreen plant used for ground-cover under trees or where it is too shady for grass or other plants. For this purpose it succeeds better than anything else in this section.

Yucca

Yucca filamentosa. Adam's Needle or Thread Plant. A stately, evergreen, thread-leaved plant producing spikes of creamy white flowers, borne on tall stems. The individual flowers resemble the tube-rose. Desirable to plant about a grave or wherever it may raise its majestic head in full array. June.

German Iris Rich in Color Profuse in Flower

These lovely flowers have been called "Orchids of the Garden." Even the most matter-of-fact gardener will admit that few perennials are more gay and colorful. They will grow and bloom anywhere—sun or shade, good soil or poor soil, attention or neglect mean little to Iris, they thrive anyway. All the varieties in the list are highly rated by the American Iris Society (none less than 6.5 points) which vouches for the quality of plant and bloom.

In planting, do not cover the roots more than 2 inches, nor use manure as a plant-food. Bone-meal or Vigoro may be used sparingly.

15 cts. each, 80 cts. for 6, \$1.60 per doz., \$12.50 per 100.

The figures (9.4 and others) indicate rating

Ambassadeur. Standards purplish bronze; falls velvety maroon. (9.4.)

Ballerine. Large; late; blue-lavender. (9.4.)

B. Y. Morrison. Standards pale lavender-violet; falls velvety purple bordered lavender. (8.8.)

Caprice. Light magenta; fragrant.

Chester Hunt. Standards celestial blue; falls dark marine-blue. (6.9.)

Cluny. Standards pale lilac-blue; falls deeper. (8.8.)

Corrida. Standards sky-blue with deeper shadings. (8.8.)

Dream. A solid, soft clear pink color. (8.5.)

Her Majesty. Standards lilac-pink; falls darker. (7.7.)

La Neige. Pure, glistening white. (8.3.)

Lent A. Williamson. Standards lavender-violet; falls pansy-purple. One of the finest. (9.6.)

Lohengrin. Uniform lilac-rose. (8.2.)

Lord of June. Unusually large; standards soft lavender-blue; falls rich violet-blue. (8.7.)

Ma Mie. Standards white edged violet; falls white, lavender markings. (8.1.)

Morning Splendor. Large flowers of rich red tone and heavy substance. Stock limited. (9.9.)

Mother of Pearl. Bluish lavender. (8.4.)

Opera. Standards reddish lilac; falls velvety violet. (8.4.)

Pallida Dalmatica. Clear, deep lavender; very large. One of the finest. (8.8.)

Parc de Neuilly. Rich plum-purple. Very good. (8.1.)

Princess Beatrice. Soft lavender, and same as Pallida Dalmatica. (9.5.)

Quaker Lady. Standards smoky lavender, yellow shadings; falls ageratum-blue and old-gold. Odd and attractive. (8.4.)

Queen May. Soft rosy lilac; looks pink. (7.4.)

Rhein Nixe. Standards white; falls violet-blue, white edge. (8.4.)

Seminole. Standards soft violet-rose; falls rich velvety crimson. (8.3.)

Shekinah. Soft yellow and large. (8.8.)

Sherwin-Wright. Golden yellow with no markings. (7.4.)

Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau. Standards dark purple; falls brilliant blackish purple. (9.8.)

Susan Bliss. Orchid-pink. Stock limited. (8.8.)

Sweet Lavender. Heavily ruffled; pale lavender-blue standards and flaring Chinese violet falls. (8.8.)

True Charm. White standards suffused with lavender; falls creamy white edged with lavender. (8.4.)

Japanese Iris

These are not half as much appreciated as they should be. They are the latest blooming and the tallest growing and the most beautiful of the Iris. They prefer moist land but will grow on ordinary soil. They are permanent and we believe you will be pleased with your trial of them. Water well at blooming-time.

We have tested these for several years and list a collection of best varieties chosen for color and vigor—listed by name and letter; order either way. Plant only in the spring.

Good clumps at 30 cts. each, \$1.25 for 5

(A) **Gekka-no-nami.** White, base of petals and veins yellow.

(B) **Hizakwa.** Purple, with 6 frilled petals.

(C) **Sakata.** Delicate lavender, veined purple; 3 petals.

(D) **Zedo Kagin.** Rose with purple markings; 3 petals.

(E) **Surprise.** Blue-lavender and mauve markings; 6 petals.

(F) **Tokyo.** A fine, 3-petaled white Iris with cream markings at base of petals. Unusual.



Bleeding-Heart

Anemone • Windflower

Valuable for massing; profuse bloomer, and gains strength and beauty each year. Semi-shaded locations. Usually a show from September until November and most valuable for cut-flowers.

Queen Charlotte. Semi-double, silvery pink flowers in abundance. 2 to 3 ft. 30 cts. each.

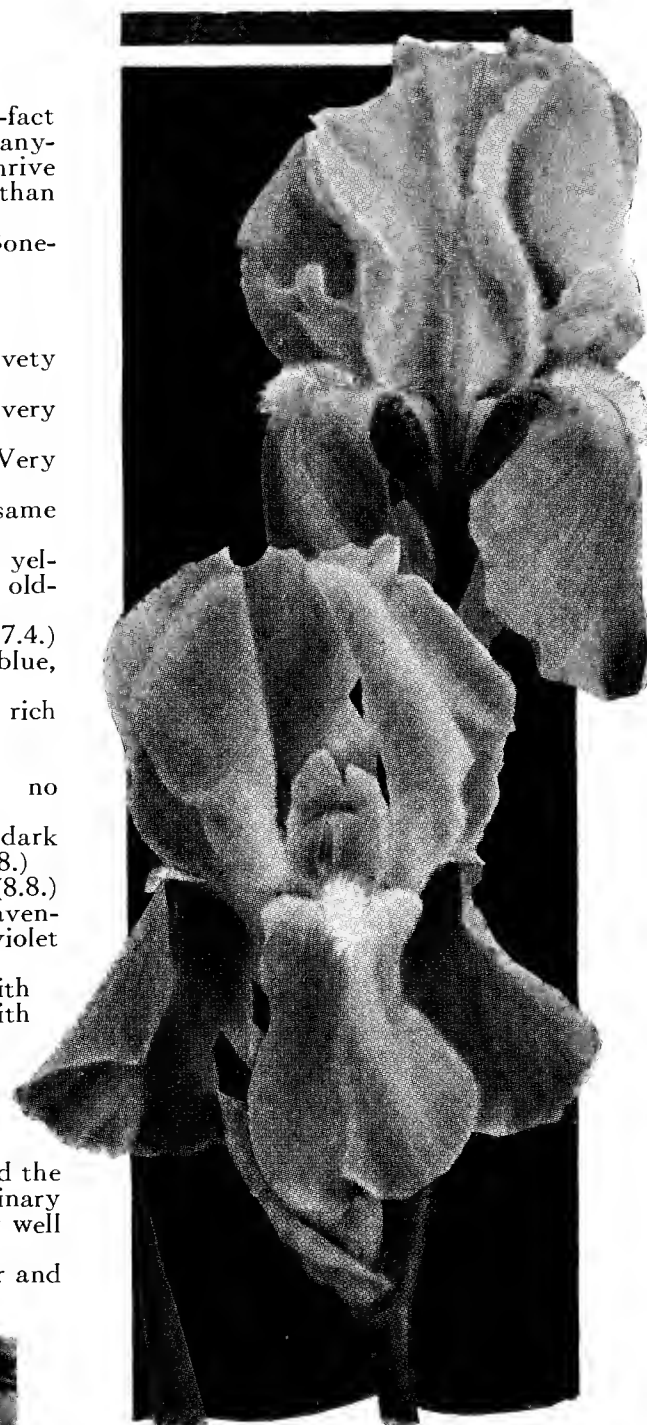
Whirlwind. An excellent double white variety. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft. 30 cts. each.

Dicentra • Bleeding-Heart

Dicentra spectabilis. A familiar hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes. Prefers semi-shade; blooms in May. Old favorite. Special price, 30c. each.



Anemone japonica



German Iris, Princess Beatrice

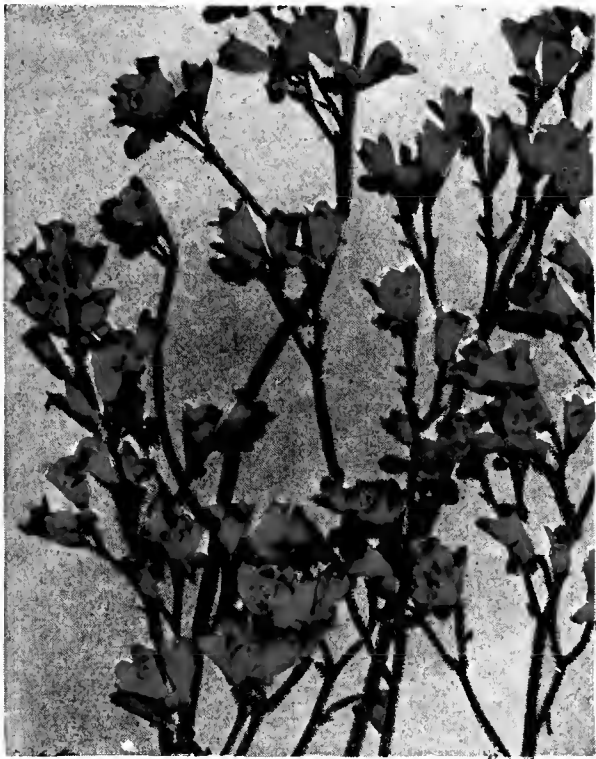
Siberian Iris

These follow the German Iris in blossom and prove quite an addition to the garden or border. The leaves are thin, long, and graceful and the flowers are usually nestled in the foliage just showing their blossoms. More dependable than Spanish Iris and should be planted. We offer two colors: **Blue** and **White**. 15 cts. each, 80 cts. for 6, \$1.60 per doz.

Free!

"HOW TO PLANT" BOOK

With every order we now send a fool-proof "How to Plant" booklet, written in such understandable terms and illustrated with diagrams so you really cannot fail to have success with our stock. Prepared for the novice and is sent without charge. We spare no effort or expense to make every order a satisfactory one.



Heuchera sanguinea

White Peonies

- Baroness Schroeder.** Midseason. Delicate flesh-pink, fading to white with suggestion of heliotrope and gold. 40 cts. each.
- Couronne d'Or.** Late. A cream-colored white, compact blossom and very desirable. 40 cts. ea.
- Festiva Maxima.** Early. The grandest white Peony. The extra-large flowers are pure white save for carmine-tipped petals. 40 cts. each.
- Marie Jacquin.** Midseason. This is almost single, having only a double row of outer petals. A favorite with everyone. 40 cts. each.
- Mme. de Verneville.** Early. Another very desirable white, free-blooming variety that should be in every collection. 40 cts. each.

Single Peonies

Unusual bargains, 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1

- Clairette.** Large white flowers of unusual beauty; prominent tuft of golden stamens.
- Duchess of Portland.** Delicate shade of flesh-pink; large.
- Josephine.** Rose-pink of lasting qualities; stamens yellow.
- Perle Rose.** Light pink, with petals edged silver-rose.
- Rosy Dawn.** Large, snow-white flower with very delicate blush shading in the bud.
- The Moor.** Very attractive deep rich red of unusual beauty; stamens yellow and striking.

Japanese Peonies

75 cts. each, 3 for \$2

- Akalu.** Guards deep American Beauty shade; petaloids conspicuous saffron-yellow, margined rose.
- Ruigegno.** Dark maroon, with petaloids of most pleasing yellow. Very showy.
- Snow Wheel.** Large, pure white petals; petaloids, too, are white. Our best white Japanese variety.

PHLOX

We offer below the finest of the early and late summer-blooming Phlox.

- B. Comte.** Unusual burgundy-red.
- Beacon.** Brilliant cherry-red.
- Ethel Pritchard.** French mauve to pale blue.
- Frau G. von Lassburg.** Late. White; immense panicles.
- Miss Lingard.** Earliest white; long, graceful panicles.
- Mrs. Milly van Hoboken.** Bright pink, suffused mauve.
- Thor.** Deep salmon-pink, aniline-red eye.
- Phlox subulata.** Moss or Mountain Pink. One of the earliest spring-flowering perennials with moss-like, ever-green foliage. Thrives in hot, dry locations and is, perhaps, the best dwarf plant. Nothing better for the rockery or carpeting the ground. The variety Rosea is the best bright pink. April.

Heuchera

- Heuchera brizoides.** Better habit and foliage than *H. sanguinea*. Flowers pale pink. May.
- H. sanguinea.** Scarlet flowers all summer. Excellent for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. (See color illustration.)

Peonies, The Flowers for Everybody

The old-fashioned red Peonies—or “Pineys” as some people call them—have been marvelously improved. Now we have more colors, more forms, more flowers, and with some of them we have more fragrance. Peonies are at home in every garden, and need little care. Set the roots about 2 inches deep, use bone-meal or Vigoro, see that they have plenty of water during blooming-time—that's the whole story if you set, Hillenmeyer's Peony plants.

STRONG DIVISIONS—YOUR ASSORTMENT

Three 40-cent varieties for \$1; 3 60-cent varieties for \$1.50; 3 75-cent varieties for \$2

Pink Peonies

- Asa Gray.** Midseason. A soft shell-pink, mottled and veined rose. Plant vigorous. 40 cts. each.
- Edulis Superba.** Early. Another deep rose of different season, valued for its fragrance and freedom of bloom. 40 cts. each.
- Lady Alexandra Duff.** Rose type. An unusual delicate flesh-pink. One of the most striking of all Peonies, with extra-large, cup-shaped flowers. 60 cts. each.
- Livingstone.** Late. Clear pink. Very fine. 40 cts. each.
- Marguerite Gerard.** Midseason. Another delicate pink of great vigor and large size. 40 cts. each.
- Mons. Jules Elie.** Early to midseason. Large, compact; lilac-rose with lighter pink base petals; fragrant. 60 cts. each.
- Reine Hortense.** Midseason. Rose type. Large, flat; flesh-pink to shell-pink; very fragrant. One of the finest. 60 cts. each.
- Samuel Hughes.** Late. This is a fine, upright variety with unusual style and color combination—silver-pink, about like Radiance rose. Excellent new variety. 60 cts. each.



Phlox subulata

- Sarah Bernhardt.** Late. Semi-rose type. Very large flowers of apple-blossom-pink, with silver-tipped petals. Very vigorous. 60 cts. each.
- Solange.** Late. Large, compact, rose-type flower. Outer petals delicate, waxy white, deepening toward the center with shades of golden brown. A strong grower and free bloomer. 75 cts. each.
- Venus.** Midseason. Pale Hydrangea-pink; large; compact crown. 40 cts. each.
- Walter Faxon.** Midseason. Semi-rose type. Very distinct, delicate rose-colored flower. Tall; free bloomer. One of the best pinks. 75 cts. each.

Red Peonies

- Felix Crousse.** Midseason. The most pleasing velvety red color, fading to lighter shades as the blossom falls. 40 cts. each.
- Francois Ortegat.** Midseason to late. Very dark rose-color, with yellow stamens; flowers large on strong stems. Extra good. 40 cts. each.
- Karl Rosenfield.** Late midseason. Large, showy, rich velvety crimson flowers. Color most striking. Rose type. 60 cts. each.



Peony, Mons. Jules Elie

FRUITS

The Money-Makers Are Coming Back to Southern Farms and Gardens

WISELY, we are all again planting fruits. Changes during the past few years have shown clearly that farmers and gardeners who had a few bearing fruit trees were making a little money—or if they did not sell the fruit, they certainly did not have to buy at the store or on the market at high prices. So, the man who “raised his own” was ahead of the game any way you look at it.

For many years we have given special attention to fruit trees and small fruit plants. This year we offer with great pride and confidence our Kentucky-grown trees, produced with the utmost care and skill, from fruiting trees of known parentage. Likewise, with equal pride, we point to our low prices for these high-quality trees—priced low because our costs have been lower. Hillenmeyer trees are good trees, honest trees, and sold direct from the nursery—not by agents whose commission you pay without getting a penny's worth of added value in the stock. As we sell direct to you we do not ask fancy prices.

We propagate our fruits under careful conditions, taking every precaution to have them true to name, for we believe dependability of variety is our very best sales argument. We guarantee every variety to be as described and hold ourselves ready to replace, without charge, any tree that accidentally proves untrue to name. In addition to this dependability, our trees are suited to near-by conditions as we test all varieties before offering them for sale.

Heeling in Trees and Shrubs

Heel in your trees as soon as received. Dig a trench deep enough and wide enough to take the root-system and then cover the roots, firming the soil so as to contact each root. If some of the trunk (or branches, in case of shrubs) is covered with soil, the protection is double. A little water applied to dry soil is helpful.



Heeling in Fruit Trees

Trees heeled in may be kept several weeks in perfect condition.

Special Quotations

On all quantity orders we will make special quotations. Let us help you with plans for an orchard or a home fruit-garden, and estimate on your requirements.



93 Years

*That's How Long We
Have Grown Hillenmeyer
Quality, True-to-Name
Fruit Trees*

As Experienced Fruit-Growers We Suggest

That you plan for a succession of fruit, increasing quantities where you expect to market or store. It is inadvisable to plant too many varieties in the average orchard. There is no reason why you cannot have fresh fruit from the time that cherries ripen in May until well into the winter. We will help you plan your list if you will ask us.

That you cultivate your newly planted trees, for it is just as important to cultivate them as it is to cultivate a tomato or tobacco plant. Only after the tree has become well established should cultivation stop. Even then, your trees will respond to fertilization and cultivation.

That you feed young trees to promote health and vigor. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, bone-meal, manures, or similar soil-builders applied in moderation often spell the difference between success and failure. Strong, vigorous trees can stand unfavorable weather conditions, frost, and even disease. Good soil means early maturity and heavy yields.

That where space is scarce, you plant quick-maturing trees like Peach, Plum, and Cherry, in the center of the squares between late-maturing trees. The former should be taken out when the permanent trees begin to crowd. Don't plant too closely. (See planting chart below.)

That you renew your plantings of Peach trees every four or five years to keep a continued crop coming on.

HOW TO PRUNE. In pruning Apple, Plum, Cherry, and Pear trees, cut the side branches to 6 to 8-inch stubs and do not leave more than five to a tree. See that these are distributed around the trunk. The Peach tree requires a little more severe pruning. One-year trees are simply headed to whatever height they are wanted. Try not to have two branches nearly opposite. They will form a bad crotch when the tree is older.

Distances Apart to Plant Fruits

APPLES.....	30 to 40 feet	PLUM.....	25 feet
APRICOT.....	20 to 25 feet	PEAR.....	25 feet
CHERRY (Sweet).....	30 feet	QUINCE.....	12 to 15 feet
CHERRY (Sour).....	25 to 30 feet	GRAPES.....	8 feet
PEACH.....	25 feet		
		Plants	Rows
BLACKBERRIES.....	3 to 5 feet		6 to 8 feet
BLACK RASPBERRIES.....	3 feet		6 feet
RED RASPBERRIES.....	2 to 4 feet		5 to 6 feet
GOOSEBERRIES.....	4 to 5 feet		5 to 6 feet
CURRANTS.....	4 to 5 feet		5 feet
STRAWBERRIES.....	1½ feet		3½ to 4 feet
ASPARAGUS.....	1½ feet		5 to 6 feet
RHUBARB.....	2 feet		3 to 4 feet

The above distances are approximate

APRICOT

We have found only this one variety sufficiently hardy. Quality unexcelled. Bears extra-heavy crops.

	Each	5	50
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 65	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	55	2 50	20 00

NECTARINE

A variety obtained through the Kentucky Experiment Station field-men. It is a Russian strain, hardier than a peach, fuzzless, and of very best quality. Had heavy crop this year, ripening in early August. Stock limited.

	Each	5	50
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 65	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	55	2 50	20 00

PEARS

Blight is the greatest enemy of Pears, and is worse in rich soil, so do not over-feed the trees. European Pears (E.) are finest in quality, but the Japanese (J.) are the most prolific.

2-year-old trees—	Each	5	50
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 65	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	55	2 50	20 00

BARTLETT. (E.) August 15. The favorite eating Pear of America, East or West. Large; beautiful yellow, with soft blush; high flavor. Tree bears quite young. On account of its popularity everywhere it is the most sought after of the European Pears.

Pears, continued

KIEFFER. (J.) September 10 to 15. The most popular Pear for our section. Fruit is large, golden yellow, sometimes tinted red on the sun-exposed side. Flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and for canning purposes it is especially prized. From the tree it is not good to eat, and to properly ripen, gather carefully and place in a warm place of even temperature. The quality improves and it is then desirable. For keeping longer, pack in shallow trays or wrap the fruit in paper and store in a room free from frost. In this manner it can be kept until Christmas.

LINCOLN. As blight-proof as Kieffer Pear and bears regular crops. Perfectly hardy and quality almost equals Bartlett. Season of ripening about September 1. Plant with confidence. Considered by many the best of the Pears.

SECKEL. (E.) September 15. This small, high-quality, yellowish brown Pear is one of the most popular of the September fruits. Of melting, juicy, and sugary quality (frequently called the "Little Sugar Pear"). Tree is of slow growth but lives long and is needed in every home-garden.

PLUMS

Japanese Plums are best for general southern planting, but you cannot neglect Damson, Green Gage, and the newer Omaha. The trees grow almost anywhere—garden, chicken-run, or orchard. Usually the trees are loaded with fruit, so it is wise to thin the green fruit when about as big as an acorn. Prune the trees same as apples.

2-year-old trees. Each	5	50
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 65	\$3 00
4 to 5 ft.	55	2 50

(E.) indicates European and (J.) Japanese Plums.

ABUNDANCE. (J.) July. One of the best and hardiest of the Japanese varieties. Fruit is large, oval, and in color amber changing to cherry. Quality good. Tree hardy.



Burbank Plums

Plums, continued

BURBANK. (J.) Late July. Later than Abundance. Fruit large, violet to light purple, with occasional shades of yellow. Flesh yellow, of excellent quality. For either canning or marketing this is the most popular sort. We believe it to be the hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

DAMSON. (E.) A standard for years; too well known to describe. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops in congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere Plums will grow.

GREEN GAGE. (E.) Another outstanding old variety. It ripens in mid-August and its medium-sized, yellow-green, high-quality fruit makes it a standard by which others are judged. Tree is a moderate grower; healthy.

OMAHA. (Hybrid.) A promising sort, vigorous in growth and free from disease. Being an American-Japanese hybrid, it inherits hardiness and productiveness from each parent. Produces great crops of coral fruit, yellow fleshed and of good quality.



Planting Fruit Tree

Tips to Fruit-Growers

- Don't let the roots dry out from exposure to wind or sun.
- Don't plant in soil too wet or too dry.
- Don't crowd the roots. Make the hole big.
- Don't fail to firm the soil well about the roots.
- Don't fail to prune as directed.
- Water or mulch the ground during dry weather.
- Cultivate. Don't let the soil get hard nor let weeds grow.



Kentucky "born and bred" trees produce big crops

APPLES

From the day when the first Transparent shows its color in June to way along next winter or spring you will "like to eat an Apple"—so why not have a few trees in your garden? The boys may hook a few, but there will be enough left for the family. An Apple tree is an ornament, too, with its mass of pink blooms in spring. Surely you have a place to plant five to ten trees selected to give a succession of fruit. There is good money in a commercial orchard of marketable kinds. We can help you select them and shall be glad to answer your questions.

2- AND 3-YEAR-OLD TREES

	Each	5	50
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$2 25	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.	40	1 75	15 00
2½ to 4 ft.	30	1 25	11 25

Early Apples

DUCHESS (often called "Oldenburg"). An outstanding variety following Early Transparent, is equally productive, and best of its season. Ours is the "Red" strain. Early bearing.

EARLY HARVEST. Pale yellow; subacid. Regular bearer and the most popular of the older general-purpose varieties.

EARLY TRANSPARENT. Waxy yellow; tart; excellent. Very early bearer; productive. Valuable for either home or market. Blights on rich soil, however.

GOLDEN SWEET. Yellow. The best Sweet we know. Vigorous grower; productive. Hasn't a fault.

HYSLOP CRAB. The very best hardy Crabs, producing a heavy crop of tart, bright red fruits that are unexcelled for culinary purposes. Bears early and productively.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. A grand old favorite. Waxy yellow, pleasing red blush. Ripens over a long period, making it valuable for home orchards.

RED ASTRACHAN. Excellent red Apple, ripening in July. Good to eat out of hand and best cooking Apple of its season. Should be in every orchard.

On page 26 you will find brief suggestions for caring for fruit trees, based on our own experience and that of our customers. Further help will be given if needed.

Fall Apples

GRIMES' GOLDEN. The very best fall Apple. A recent survey showed this to be the most popular Apple of any season. Fruit golden yellow. Matures early and is heavy bearer. This variety is troubled with canker, which shortens the life of the tree. We offer "Double Grafted" Grimes' Golden at 25 cents extra, in addition to standards at regular prices.

NORTHERN SPY. Large; striped; crisp, juicy, aromatic; excellent quality. Long coming into bearing.

WEALTHY. Large; shaded to dark red; quality good, tender. Productive. Early to bear, and very satisfactory.

WOLF RIVER. An attractive, large, striped Apple, ripening in September. Owing to its size it finds a ready market. Cooks well. Matures early.

Early Winter Apples

BALDWIN. Red; large; fine quality. Tree vigorous. The Eastern commercial Apple.

BEN DAVIS. Striped red; large and attractive. Surest bearer. Healthy tree; vigorous, and should be planted as a "catch" in every orchard. Greatest fault, lacks quality.

BLACK TWIG. A seedling of Winesap but larger. Splashed with red; subacid. We can especially recommend this for Kentucky. Valuable for home or market.

DELICIOUS. Red; large and uniform in size; distinct because of five lobes on blossom end. Quality unexcelled, and peculiar to it. Early and heavy bearer. For market and home it takes a high place.



Stayman Winesap Apple

JONATHAN. An early-bearing and long-keeping Apple; red; medium size, quality good. Tree never large, but productive.

McINTOSH. A fine early winter sort that has won its way because of its productiveness and extra-high quality. Bright red; smooth. Plant it liberally in Kentucky.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; red; tender, subacid. Early bearer and productive. A popular sort in most sections.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped; larger than old Winesap. High quality; good keeper. Tree productive, stands drought. The most extensively grown and the most abundant bearer, with more good qualities in its favor than anything we offer for Kentucky.

WINESAP. Medium-sized, dark red, productive variety. Excellent quality; crisp and juicy; subacid.

YORK IMPERIAL. A late-keeping commercial Apple, shaded red on yellowish skin. Flesh firm. Tree healthy. Regular and heavy bearer. Plant for profit or for home.

CHERRIES

Not difficult to grow, but the trees are happiest in well-drained, rich soil. The Sour varieties grow more readily than do the Sweets, but you can have both if the location is good. Be sure to plant the trees as soon as they arrive—don't let them lie around. Press the dirt firmly around the roots; tramp it hard. Prune the same as apples or pears, but do not cut the central leader.

2-year-old trees—	Each	5	50
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 65	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	55	2 50	20 00

Cluster and Subacid

You may plant any one of these varieties, and you will be rewarded. This group seldom fails to bear a good crop.

EARLY RICHMOND. This old standard Cherry has been the favorite for years. The fruit is tart and very valuable for canning purposes. Yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with its wonderful crop. It succeeds everywhere Cherries will grow and is the earliest in season.

MAY DUKE. Ripens a little earlier than Early Richmond, and while not quite so vigorous in tree, the fruit is slightly superior. Has been tested and found worthy of a place in all Cherry plantings.

MONTMORENCY. Gradually supplanting Early Richmond because of its size. Except for being a little later it is practically the same. Not quite as acid; when ripe is good to eat from hand. The tree is hardy, blooming late, and frequently will make a crop when the sweet varieties fail.

Sweets or "Heart"

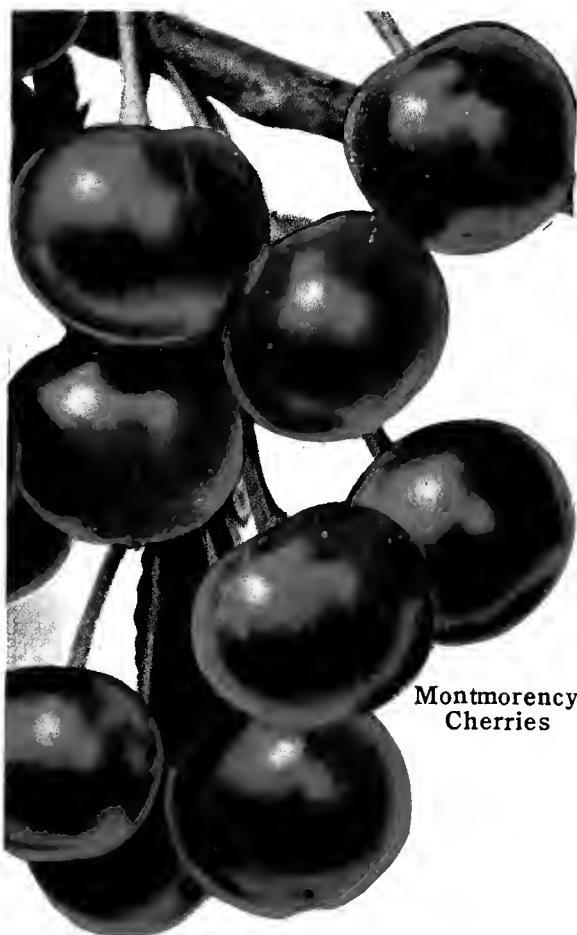
This group grows luxuriantly, makes a fine showing for a few years, and then if not in soil that is exactly suitable, may die. These varieties are the hardiest of the group.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Perhaps the most popular of the sweet varieties. Fruit is large, black, and heart-shaped. High quality. The tree is vigorous in suitable soil.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Few Cherries are superior to it in quality or productiveness. Fruit medium size, soft, and of fine flavor; pale yellow with blush.

YELLOW SPANISH. Later. Large, yellow, firm, and high quality. It is not quite as tender as some others, but the fruit can be adapted to a multitude of uses. Not planted as it should be.

Buy your fruit trees direct from Hillenmeyer's at these low prices. Hillenmeyer quality and service come direct from us, as we have no agents.



Montmorency Cherries

PEACHES

A home-garden without Peaches? Can you imagine such a thing! Just think what you are missing—luscious fruit from late June to mid-October if you select an early, a midseason, and a late sort. One tree of each is better than none, but if you have space, plant five of each class. For a commercial orchard you need a special selection and several varieties—better write us and ask our advice.

PLANTING AND CARE

The Peach is the quickest maturing of fruit trees, often bearing the second year after transplanting. Plant only in well-drained soil but otherwise follow methods recommended for other fruit trees. (See page 26.)

At pruning time prune very severely, removing all side branches to short stubs and head low. The tree gets top heavy if allowed to develop a high head.

Subsequent orchard pruning consists of shortening the terminal growth and keeping the tree compact and shapely.

The borer which hibernates right below the ground line and frequently girdles the trunk should be removed annually. A new chemical, Para-dichlorobenzene may be used to control this pest. Our orchard growing and nursery experience is always at your service. Write us your questions and we will try to help you.

Well-grown 2-yr.-old trees—	Each	Five	50
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$2 25	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.	40	1 75	15 00
2½ to 4 ft.	30	1 25	11 25

Early Ripening

MAYFLOWER. (Free.) Earliest Peach known. Red all over. Fine and good. June 25. Extra hardy.

Second Ripening

BELLE OF GEORGIA. (Free.) White, with decided blush; excellent quality. Heavy and regular bearer. The best white-fleshed Peach for home or market. August 5.

CARMAN. (Free.) White, with red blush. Extra hardy. Bears every year, and when it fails all else fails, too. Tree a robust grower and produces heavily. Carman should be considered next to Elberta. We are partial to it. July 20.

CHAMPION. (Free.) Attractive red cheek; juicy white flesh of good quality. Dependable. August ripening.

EARLY ELBERTA. (Free.) Clear yellow, with blush; fine grained and sweet. Tree a strong grower with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. August 10.

ELBERTA. (Free.) Fruit large, yellow, shaded with deep red. Elberta has been the standard Peach for years, and is just as good today. The fact that more than 80 per cent of commercial plantings are of Elberta speaks for it. August 15.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

A new variety, highly recommended by the Kentucky Experiment Station. Midseason and of unexcelled quality; yellow flesh with distinct blush.

HILEY. (Free.) Follows Carman and is an early Belle of Georgia. White flesh, firm, sweet, of good quality, and a good market variety. Best of its season. July 30.

J. H. HALE. (Free.) Fruit large, yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting, and of best quality. Ripens August 10 to 15.

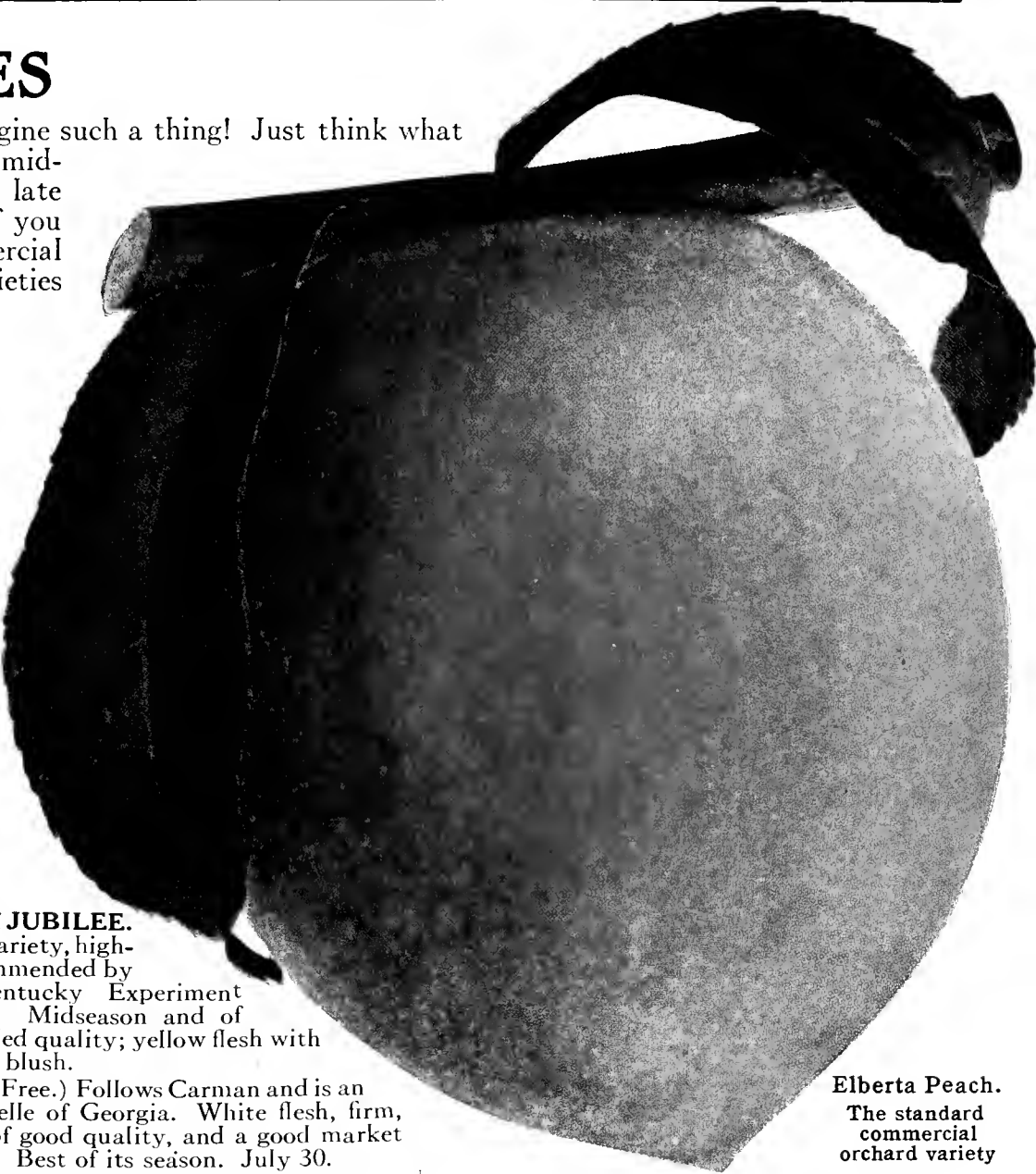
SOUTH HAVEN. Better color and quality than Elberta. Larger and ripens 10 to 14 days earlier. Has been much hardier than other yellow Peaches and because of our tests we recommend it highly.

Late Ripening

CHAIR'S CHOICE. A big, round golden yellow with blush. Best late freestone. Ripens in September.

HEATH. (Cling.) White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy Peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1.

Quince. See page 30.



Elberta Peach.
The standard commercial orchard variety

GRAPES

Other crops may fail, but you never lose all the Grapes—unless the boys get them. Grapes are a sure crop. Vines bear every year, need little attention except training, lots of sunshine, and plenty of plant-food. In the home-garden, use Driconure or bone-meal; in the vineyard, use well-rotted manure. 2-year-old vines, 20 cts. each, 10 for \$1.75, 100 for \$15. By Parcel Post, add 10 per cent for postage

Black Grapes

CONCORD. The best general-purpose Grape grown. Berry large; bunches shouldered and compact. Should be the "backbone" of your planting. Special prices on large quantities.

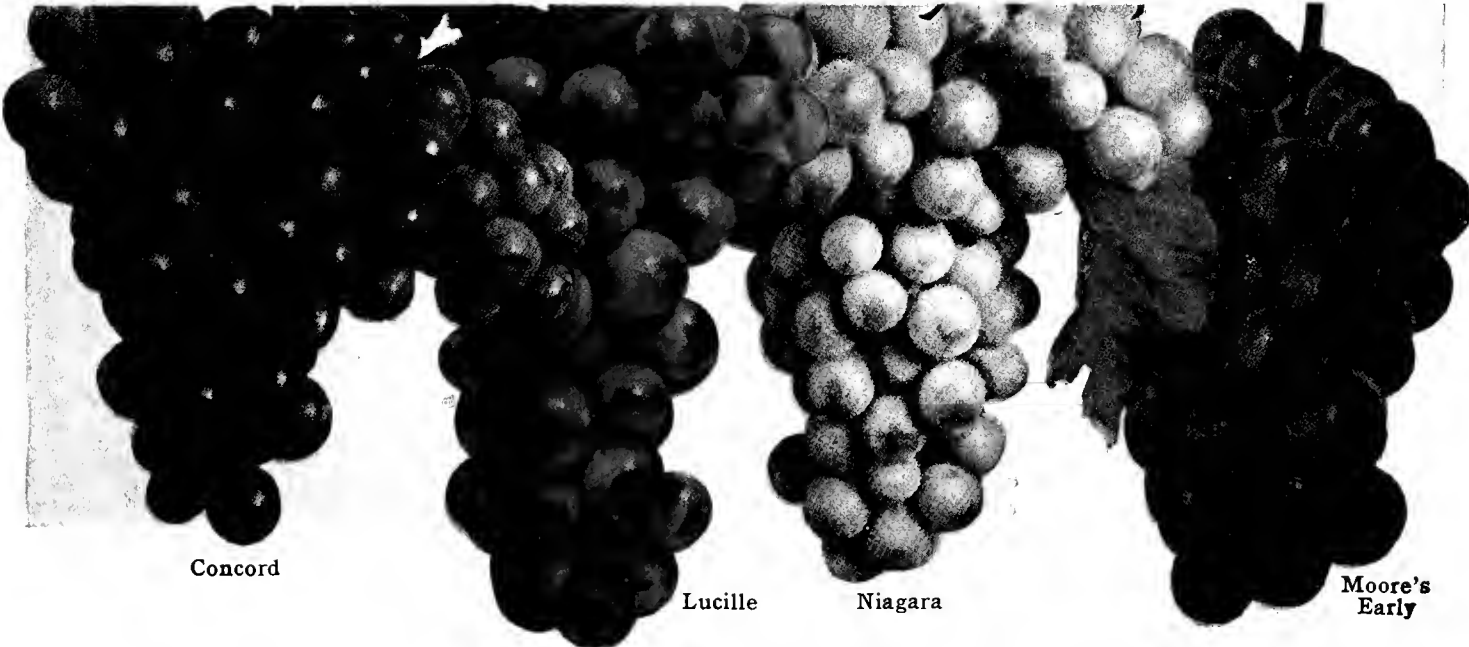
MOORE'S EARLY.

An extra-early variety. Medium bunch; large black berry. Vine is hardy, very reliable, and does well wherever planted.

WORDEN. A seedling of Concord. Better quality; ripens 10 days earlier. Bunch and berry large; compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived, but is needed in every collection.

Red Grapes

CACO. An amber-red variety of unusual promise. It is a cross between Catawba and Concord and is different from either. Vine vigorous and bears very early. Fruit sweet.



Concord

Lucille

Niagara

Moore's Early

GRAPES—the "Easy to Grow" Home Fruit

Red Grapes, continued

CATAWBA. Standard late red Grape that has lost none of its popularity. Season and quality make it indispensable.

DELAWARE. A well-known red Grape. Bunch and berry small; compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Must be given good, rich soil.

LINDLEY. Of exceptionally good quality; large; ripening in midseason. Vigorous of vine, and hardy.

LUCILLE. A new Grape of decided merit. Bunches very compact; color light red. Very hardy. Likely to overbear if not pruned severely.

LUTIE. Best extra-early Grape of good size.

WYOMING. This small red Grape is one of the best. Quality excellent, having a pleasing, lingering flavor. Will make more juice per bushel than any variety listed. A very heavy cropper, free of disease and vigorous of vine.

White Grapes

MARTHA. An old, standard, white Grape of merit.

NIAGARA. The best white Grape. Bunch and berry large, meaty, and juicy; flavor perfect. Well known.

RASPBERRIES

25 for 75 cts., 100 for \$2.25, 500 for \$10. Sold only in bundles of 25. By Parcel Post, add 10 per cent for postage

CHIEF. A new Red variety. A seedling of Latham, but ripens earlier, not quite as large, and recommended as being even more hardy than its parent. Quality just as good, the only difference being in earliness and size. Ideal home berry as well as good market sort.

ST. REGIS. This so-called "everbearing" Red Raspberry does produce some berries throughout the summer and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

LATHAM. Fruit twice as large as some other Red Raspberries, and is of the finest quality. The color is clear pink and more pleasing than the "purplish varieties." Large, heavy canes are produced on good soil, and foliage is vigorous. Plants come through the winter in good condition and bloom freely in spring. We consider it a top-notch sort.

CUMBERLAND. Decidedly the best Black Raspberry, being comparatively free of disease and much more prolific than any other of the Black Cap varieties, producing a fine crop of large, jet-black, juicy berries that haven't the red seeds like many kinds.

Cumberland Raspberries



Red Dutch Currants

BLACKBERRIES

25 for 75 cts., 100 for \$2.25, 500 for \$10. Sold only in bundles of 25. By Parcel Post, add 10 per cent for postage

ELDORADO. Has stood at the head of the list for many years, and its position still is not in danger. It is later than Early Harvest, is not so subject to disease, and makes heavy, vigorous canes that hold the leaves and fruit well. Given a favorable season with moisture, or grown under mulch, it produces very large, long fruits that are a pride and joy to the grower. Plant with confidence.

EARLY HARVEST. Extra earliness and productiveness make this the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well onto the canes and is a money-maker.

DEWBERRIES

We consider Lucretia the best Dewberry, making a very vigorous growth and fruiting early. The berries are large, jet-black, and of fine flavor. May be allowed to develop on the ground or trained, in either case producing large crops. 25 for 75 cts., 100 for \$2.25, 500 for \$10.

STRAWBERRIES

As Strawberry plants heave out of the ground when fall planted, we advise and sell only in the spring. We issue a special booklet then with full cultural instructions. We will book your order now and bill and ship you at the proper planting-time. We repeat, fall planting is not satisfactory.

Varieties:

Aroma

Dorsett

Gandy

Senator Dunlap

Blakemore

Fairfax

Premier

Mastodon

QUINCE

For preserves and jelly there is nothing better. Grown in bush form, given good soil and moderate attention, they are well worth while. 4 to 5-ft. size only, 55 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5, \$20 for 50.

*Buy with Confidence
from Hillenmeyer's*

Every plant true to name. We guarantee its genuineness, safe arrival, and your satisfaction or your money back.

CURRANTS

RED DUTCH. By far the most productive of the many kinds we tested. Color a brilliant red; large berries borne in long clusters along the stems; quality excellent. The white varieties have proved worthless in this climate.

GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING. Fruit almost round, large, and juicy; best quality; whitish green color. Does especially well in the North.

HOUGHTON. Round, medium size; dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. The bush is hardy, very productive, free from mildew, and the best for general purposes in this section.

Prices of Currants and Gooseberries

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

By Parcel Post, add 10 per cent for postage

ASPARAGUS

WASHINGTON. This is the best-known variety. It is a strong grower, producing stocks of large size, fine quality, and tender. The fact that it is rust-resistant makes it the ideal Asparagus for all. Our plants, produced on heavy soil, are superior to the little seedlings grown in sand. Every plant is graded and all are large, fleshy roots that with proper care will be ready to cut the second year. We are large growers of roots and can make attractive prices to commercial growers. These plants, after two years' acclimation in our soil, will grow off much better than imported plants. Strong, 2-year plants, 50 cts. for 25, \$1 for 50, \$2 per 100.

RHUBARB

EXCELSIOR. Very early, with long stem. Plant vigorous and dependable. Planted 4 by 3 feet, with eye 4 inches below the surface, on clean soil, success is assured. We offer only divided crown and not seedling plants as these are worthless. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 5, \$8 per 100. By Parcel Post, add 10 per cent for postage.

SEED POTATOES

We are making a specialty of **Seed Potatoes**, and in the winter we will send out a special bulletin offering these at market prices.



Houghton Gooseberries

Hillenmeyer's Famous Kentucky Blue Grass Seed

Only the best grade seed from the best crops will give a satisfactory lawn. Hillenmeyer's Kentucky Blue Grass has known vitality, high germination, and is full weight, which means that it actually costs less than cheap mixtures sold at a low price. Soil-preparation costs real money—why gamble with poor seed?

SPECIAL PRICES FOR FALL AND SPRING

1 lb. 40 cts., postpaid; 4 lbs. \$1.25 (add 15 cts. for postage); 10 lbs. \$3 (add 25 cts. for postage). Ask for prices on large quantities.

Use one pound to 500 square feet of surface. Our leaflet "How to Make a Lawn" sent on request.

For new lawns, use our **Specially Prepared Mixture**. For re-seeding, use our **Pure Blue Grass Seed**.

Plant-Foods and Mulching Materials

Bone-Meal

A safe and effective fertilizer for all purposes. No danger of burning the foliage or doing root injury. Fine for lawns, too, requiring 10 pounds to 250 square feet. Use Bone-Meal for safety and results. 10 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$3.75.

Driconure

The best-known organic fertilizer. Cow-manure and peat pulverized and dried. Cow-manure is the best plant-food, the effects lasting for almost two years. Shipped only in 50-pound bags. 50 lbs. \$2.75, 200 lbs. \$10.

Sulfate of Ammonia

Used for its nitrogen. Effective for all plants in which a large leaf-development or rapid growth is desired. Tends to create an acid reaction on soil. "Water in" after applying. One pound to 50 square feet is recommended. Use in very weak solution on newly set plants. 10 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Sheep Manure (Pulverized)

Can be applied as a top-dressing without fear of injury and gives quick results. Application should be made two or three times per year. Equally effective when spaded in beds. Can be applied safely in liquid form using one pound to 5 gallons of water. 10 lbs. 40 cts., 25 lbs. 75 cts., 100 lbs. \$3.

Turf Builder

This is the best all-round fertilizer we have ever found. It is not all chemical but contains 50 per cent vegetable matter. This latter provides a slow, lasting fertilizer while the chemical gives immediate action. It will go more than twice as far as most fertilizers. It contains 10 parts of nitrogen for growth, 6 parts phosphoric acid for strength, and 4 parts potash for vitality. Use 10 pounds per 1000 square feet. For tree-feeding we recommend not to exceed 3 pounds per diameter inch. For broadcasting under trees use not over 10 to 12 pounds for the same area but apply a second treatment as too much at one time may injure your grass. 25 lbs. \$2, 50 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$6, 500 lbs. \$25.

Peat Moss

No other material is quite its equal for soil-conditioning. It will retain six to ten times its dry weight in water, and is free of all weed seeds. As a mulch, especially for roses and perennials, it has no equal. Sold in bales of approximately 20 bushels which will cover 300 square feet 1 inch deep. Spaded in with manure it has the ability to absorb enormous amounts of fertility which the plants readily take up. Indispensable to the good gardener. Bale \$3.25, 5 bales \$15, per bushel 50 cts.

Your attention is invited to the Special Collection of Roses on page 32.

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Acanthopanax.....4	Cotoneaster.....5	Kerria.....6	Pueraria.....11
Acer.....16	Crataegus.....30	Koeleruteria.....17	Pyracantha.....12
Ampelopsis.....11	Currants.....5	Kolkwitzia.....6	Pyrethrum.....23
Amygdalus.....4	Cydonia.....6	Lagerstroemia.....7	Quercus.....19
Anchusa.....22	Cytissus.....22	Lathyrus.....23	Quince.....30
Anemone.....24	Delphinium.....22	Laurocerasus.....12	Raspberries.....30
Apples.....28	Deutzia.....6	Lespedeza.....6	Rhodotypos.....8
Apricot.....27	Dewberries.....30	Ligustrum.....7	Rhubarb.....30
Aquilegia.....22	Dicentra.....24	Linum.....23	Rhus.....8
Aralia.....4	Digitalis.....22	Liquidambar.....18	Robinia.....8
Aronia.....4	Doronicum.....22	Liriodendron.....18	Roses.....20, 21
Artemisia.....22	Elaeagnus.....6	Lonicera.....7, 11	Salix.....8, 19
Asparagus.....30	Euonymus.....6, 11, 12	Magnolia.....7, 18	Salvia.....23
Asters.....22	Exochorda.....6	Mahonia.....12	Sambucus.....8
Azaleas.....12	Forsythia.....6	Malus.....7	Scabiosa.....23
Baptisia.....22	Fraxinus.....17	Mertensia.....23	Sedum.....23
Benzoin.....4	Funkia.....22	Morus.....18	Shasta Daisies.....23
Berberis.....4, 12	Gaillardia.....22	Nandina.....12	Sorbus.....19
Betula.....16	Ginkgo.....17	Nectarine.....27	Spiraea.....8
Bignonia.....11	Gooseberries.....30	Nyssa.....18	Strawberries.....30
Blackberries.....30	Grapes.....29	Oxydendrum.....7	Styrax.....9
Boltonia.....22	Gymnocladus.....17	Papaver.....23	Sweet William.....23
Buddleia.....4	Gypsophila.....22	Peaches.....29	Symphoricarpos.....9
Buxus.....12	Halesia.....6	Pears.....27	Syringa.....9
Callicarpa.....4	Hamamelis.....6	Pentstemon.....23	Tamarix.....9
Calycanthus.....5	Hardy Grasses.....23	Pconies.....25	Taxodium.....19
Campanula.....22	Hedera.....11	Philadelphus.....7	Taxus.....15
Carpinus.....17	Helenium.....23	Phlox.....25	Thuja.....15
Catalpa.....16	Heliopsis.....23	Photinia.....7	Tilia.....19
Celastrus.....11	Hemerocallis.....23	Physocarpus.....8	Tritoma.....23
Celtis.....17	Heuchera.....25	Picea.....14	Tsuga.....15
Cercis.....5, 17	Hibiscus.....6, 23	Pinks.....23	Ulmus.....19
Chamaecyparis.....13	Hollyhocks.....23	Pinus.....14	Veronica.....23
Cherries.....28	Hydrangea.....6	Platanus.....18	Viburnum.....9, 12
Chionanthus.....5	Hypericum.....6	Platycodon.....23	Vinca.....23
Chrysanthemums.....22	Iberis.....23	Plums.....27	Vitex.....9
Cladrastis.....17	Ilex.....12	Polygonum.....11	Weigela.....9
Clematis.....11	Iris.....24	Populus.....18	Wisteria.....11
Clethra.....5	Jasminum.....6	Privet.....7, 10	Yucca.....23

How to Order

Order blanks and envelopes are enclosed for your convenience. Please supply both mail and shipping addresses. Remittance with order is expected. All orders sent at proper planting-time. If you wish shipment to arrive at any special date, please so specify on your order blank.

Delivery

No Charge for Local Delivery. All quotations made here are f.o.b. shipping depot, Lexington. Please note that we agree to prepay transportation if you will add 10 per cent to purchase price. Parcel Post has its weight and size limitations, and we reserve the right to ship other ways when Parcel Post is not convenient. We assume transportation costs only when order and prepay charges are included in remittance.

Guarantees and Responsibilities

We guarantee every item to be true to name, to arrive in good condition, and to be up to size specified. We make good all errors. We insist on prompt notification and are not responsible for more than initial cost of plant involved.

Where we do the planting we assume a limited responsibility for the successful growth of the plants. There is an expectant mortality in all transplanting, and the customer is expected to assume this loss where he does his own planting, as the causes are usually beyond our control. Upon proper proof we agree to refurnish material that is not as specified, either in quality or trueness to variety, and beyond this our responsibility ceases.

Substitutions

Sometimes we do run out of a variety and take the liberty of sending another plant of similar characteristics. If "No Substitutions" are wanted, mark your order blank accordingly. Refund for this amount will be made. Where changes are made we will mark the labels correctly. Frequently, however, we are able to improve selections when given permission, but we do not assume this liberty unless so advised.

No Agents

We have no agents. All selling contacts are by appointment only. Call or write us if you wish one of our men to call on you.

Many transient salesmen represent themselves as being our agents and adopt many ruses in proof of this statement. In view of the fact that nursery stock is so perishable, must be handled promptly, must be grown right, must be carefully propagated to insure trueness of variety, we have held tenaciously onto the same policy for 93 years—**No Agents**. You can be assured of Hillenmeyer stock only by direct order.

Special Discount on All Orders

In addition to the fact that we offer well-trained, root-pruned trees at reasonable prices, we make a *Special Discount* on orders of five or more trees, as follows—**Five or more trees (any assortment allowed) may be purchased at 10 per cent less than EACH price.**

Consult Us as Your Nurseryman

We want our patrons to come to us with their problems. A mere sale does not conclude our transaction. We are interested in the success of our plants, and our advice may be had at any time by any purchaser. Plants are the only things you can buy for your home which will not depreciate in value; therefore be sure they are well grown, and that quality is guaranteed.



Now YOU May Enjoy These FIVE POPULAR ROSES

Specially chosen from our long list of Roses because of their good qualities—lovely colors, plenty of large, fragrant flowers for cutting, and strong-growing plants. This picture shows what you may look for. See the descriptions in the Rose Section, on pages 20 and 21.

- No. 1. Miss Rowena Thom
- No. 2. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria
- No. 3. Mrs. E. P. Thom
- No. 4. Edith Nellie Perkins
- No. 5. Etoile de Hollande

Extra-good, 2-yr.-old, No. 1 plants, 50c each

5 PLANTS, one of each **\$2.25**
or any selection you wish

Add 30 cts. if you desire to have the plants
sent Parcel Post, prepaid

ALL THE ROSES presented on pages 20 and 21 are sturdy, healthy, 2-year-old plants, covered by the liberal Hillenmeyer guarantee. There is a definite shortage of Roses this year, and you want plants that you can depend on. Your garden will be a joy all summer if these robust plants fill the Rose-beds.

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